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CONTEST BY DEMOCRATS

Sandefur and Renfrow not Satisfied with Result.

Allege Mistakes of Election Officers in County in Certifying Result.

Calling to win at the forum of the people, J. P. Sandefur, late Democrat candidate for county attorney, and J. B. Renfrow, late Democrat candidate for County Court Clerk, have each filed election contest suits in the Ohio Circuit Court against their successful opponents, C. E. Smith and W. C. Blankenship. The suits were filed late Saturday afternoon, November 15th, at the very last moment allowed by law, in the hope, it is believed, that no retaliation suits would or could be filed by defeated Republican candidates.

The complaints set up in the two petitions are very similar, and allege that in Narrows precinct the election officers counted and certified the vote wrong, giving each Smith and Blankenship four votes more than it is claimed they were entitled to, and failing to give Sandefur and Renfrow four votes that it is claimed they were entitled to; that in Beda, Sandefur and Renfrow each received two votes that were not counted for them; that in West Hartford each received one vote that was not counted for either, and that Smith and Blankenship were credited with a vote each that neither were entitled to, same being the vote of Frank Collins, of color, who was permitted to have his ballot stamped by the clerk and not required to go into the booth, a being alleged that Collins was neither blind nor physically unable to mark his ballot; that in North Rockport precinct the election officers made a mistake in counting and certifying the vote to the prejudice of Sandefur, affecting 22 votes, and Renfrow 9; that in East Fordville precinct the officers failed to count one vote to which Sandefur and Renfrow claim to be entitled, and in West Fordville Elbert Cheek, Sam Kirk, and Walter Malone each voted for Smith and Blankenship and neither were entitled to vote in that precinct; that in Ralph L. J. Pierson likewise voted for the Republican candidates and was not entitled to vote in said precinct; that in Sulphur Springs the officers failed to count 4 votes for Sandefur and Renfrow to which they were entitled.

As a final coup they want Arnold precinct, which is a strong Republican precinct, giving Smith 33 and Blankenship 23 majority, thrown out disfranchised because no booths were altogether, and the voters thereof disfranchised because no booths were provided, and the voters were compelled to cast their ballots in a corner of the room, which was partitioned off by calico curtains. In Renfrow's petition he claims that in each of the remaining precincts he received 3 or 4 votes that were not counted for him, and he asks that these also be added and given to him. He further asks that all the ballots be re-counted, while Sandefur will be satisfied, so he alleges, if the ballots of Narrows, Beda, West Hartford, North Rockport, East Fordville and Sulphur Springs be re-counted, and allowed illegal votes knocked off of Smith's majority in several other precincts.

All this evidently looks good to Messrs. Sandefur and Renfrow, but in the light of grave irregularities reported and extraordinary means resorted to by these candidates or their henchmen to get votes before and on election day in many parts of the county, it would seem that they should have been satisfied with the results as certified by the honest election officers of the various precincts. It is understood that their Republican opponents, who are now defendants in these suits, will be able to show a vast number of illegal votes that were cast for both Sandefur and Renfrow, and in addition thereto, errors in favor of both Sandefur and Renfrow which in the end will more than offset the claims of contestants,

even if such claims are true and from information now at hand there are grave doubts of their proving much that they claim.

Under the law Messrs. Smith and Blankenship will be compelled to file their answer to these contests in a few days, in which they will have to set out the illegal Democrat voters who participated in the election and the particulars with reference to all errors in favor of the Democrat candidates. The time for this investigation is so short that their attorneys are urging that full information of any irregularity or of any illegal Democrat votes be sent at once to Mr. C. E. Smith, Hartford, Ky., in order that they may be alleged and prove the truth of this matter.

Unwritten Law Upheld by Jury.

Hawesville, Ky., Nov. 18.—The jury in the case of the commonwealth against Ernest Basham for the killing of Ralph Young last July, and against whom there was only circumstantial evidence, and who pleaded the unwritten law, found the defendant not guilty this afternoon, after twenty minutes of deliberation.

Attorney W. Scott Morrison, who made the only speech for the defense pleaded self defense to some extent, but put most stress on the unwritten law, claiming that Basham did the killing in the defense of his home and his wife's name.

Prosecuting Attorney Ringo did not ask for a severer verdict than manslaughter, but a strong speech in favor of a verdict of guilty.

Basham received the congratulations of many friends in the courthouse at the time.

HALF COMPLETED SAN DIEGO BUILDINGS

Promise Entire completion By August 1, 1914.

San Diego, California, Nov. 18.—A statement issued on the first day of November by the officials of the San Diego Exposition informs those interested in the progress of work on the Exposition grounds that the Exposition was more than one-half completed and that the division of Works was six weeks in advance of its schedule. The promise had been made by these officials, more than one year ago, that the Exposition buildings and grounds would be in virtually complete by the first day of August, 1914, five months in advance of the opening day, January, 1915.

With six weeks leeway at the present time, officials of the San Diego Exposition are confident that this promise will not only be kept, but that six months, instead of five, as originally intended, will be afforded for additional adornment of grounds and avenues, and the cleaning up process necessary after the completion of the high Exposition structures. They feel safe in asserting also, that no other Exposition was so far advanced a year and two months ahead of its opening time as the San Diego Exposition.

At the time of this announcement fully eighty per cent of the contemplated work on the grounds of the Exposition was done. Eight of the twelve main exhibit buildings were nearing completion, and foundations for all of the others were laid. Work on the buildings and spectacular features along the isthmus, the amusement, concession street of the Exposition, was well under way, some of the largest industrial and commercial exhibits were being installed, and the buildings of foreign countries and the various states of the United States were begun. Indications now are that nothing can prevent the San Diego Exposition from being ready on time.

Sulzer to Tour Western Cities.

New York, Nov. 17.—Wm. Sulzer, deposed Governor of New York and member-elect of the new legislature has arranged to spend the next six weeks on a tour of western cities to spread further his denunciation of Tammany Hall which he has repeatedly charged with a plot to remove him from office. His topic will be The Treason of Tammany, and his tour will take him as far west as the Pacific coast cities.

MERIT SYSTEM TO BE FOLLOWED

Will be Strictly Observed in Choosing Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Civil Service Commission announces that examinations will be held within the next thirty days for the positions of fourth-class postmaster in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Florida, New Mexico, Virginia and North Carolina.

In this connection, a statement issued by the Postoffice Department said:

"This order (President Wilson's order of May 7) removed the cloak of civil service protection from a large body of fourth-class postmasters who had been blanketed into the classified service by President Taft and directed that these positions be thrown open to civil service competition. The examinations will be open to the present postmasters of these offices as well as to any other persons who desire to compete.

"Postmaster General Burleson stated he desired it distinctly understood it is his purpose to carry out the intent of President Wilson's order that these positions be filled in accordance with both the spirit and letter of the civil service law. He added he does not delegate the power of appointment nor in any case is selection made simply upon or because of a recommendation of a member of Congress.

He stated further that he has a duty to perform under the civil service rules; that it is his desire to select in every case, the most efficient man obtainable; and that in furtherance of such desire, he is using and intends to continue to use every available means of ascertaining the best of the men certified to him by the Civil Service Commission.

"And further, he has directed that all letters recommending appointments based upon political considerations be returned to the writers.

"The Postmaster General states that he is in earnest in his effort to obtain the best men, regardless of their political opinions, and whenever he finds in any case, that he has been misled because of recommendations made for political reasons, the fourth-class postmaster or rural carrier so appointed will be promptly removed from office."

Taggart Refuses Offer of \$3,500, 000 For Hotels.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17.—Word was received here today from French Lick, Ind., that Thomas Taggart had refused an offer of \$3,500,000 for his hotel property there. The offer was made by a New York syndicate.

Mr. Taggart said his main reason for not selling was sentimental. He said he had seen the resort grow from almost nothing to its present proportions, and that he wished his son, Tom, to continue the business when he stepped out. He also said that as a business proposition, the future of the resort was worth more than the offer of the New Yorkers.

Newspaper Sold.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17.—A deal was closed today for the sale of the Lexington Daily Leader, established twenty-five years ago by Samuel Judson Roberts and owned since his death by his widow, Mrs. Anna Trout Roberts, to a stock company of ten Lexington men headed by former Representative John G. Stoll, president of the Lexington Waterworks Company. The principal stockholders are John G. Stoll, W. F. Warren, cashier of the Fayette National Bank; Dr. S. H. Halley and Henry K. Milward, at present business manager of the paper. The price is not made public. The new purchasers will take over the property January 1. It is understood that the same office force will continue to operate the paper. Mr. Stoll and his associates purchased the paper as a business investment.

Did you know that Calomel is Mercury, and that its mercurious effects will ruin the system, while Griseby's Liv-Ver-Lax is purely vegetable, and can be used with perfect safety? Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

NAVAJO INDIANS HARBOR OUTLAWS

Rally to Defense of Eight Renegades and Hold at Bay U. S. Marshall.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 17.—Fifteen hundred Navajo Indians rallied in defense of eight renegades and are reported in armed encampment of Beautiful Mountain, thirty-five miles southwest of the Shiprock Agency, defying United States Marshal Hudspeth to take prisoner the outlaws who are wanted on Federal warrants charging horsestealing, assault and bigamy.

Two troops of cavalry have been asked for by the Marshal, and the request has been referred by the War Department to Maj. Gen. Carter in command of the border patrol.

It is feared that before the cavalry arrives, the renegades will be joined by many at the command of the medicine men and of the plural wife men who are reported to be stirring the Navajos to rebellion.

The Indians are fortifying on a high table mountain, the summit of which is approachable by only one tortuous road.

Agent W. T. Shelton is at the agency awaiting the arrival of the troops. No word was received to-night that they had started.

Marshal Hudspeth after surveying the position of the Indians returned here tonight with three of the original eleven renegades. The eight others escaped and rallied their tribesmen to the defense before the Marshal reached the agency.

An investigation during the day by the marshal and the Indian agents showed that the Indians surrounding the renegades leaders had rounded up their cattle and sheep, harvested their corn and otherwise made ready for a siege. The Indians are led by Chief Blackhorse and 150 young bucks. Their encampment surrounds the Noel Trading Post on Beautiful Mountain.

Eggs at Ten Cents Each.

South Americans are about the only people who do not raise a protest against the high cost of living in the United States.

"We cannot kick about the high prices in America," said Dr. A. R. Calvo, of Buenos Aires, "because we pay much higher price in our own country particularly in the city of Buenos Aires. This applies principally to the upper classes for among the working classes living is relatively as cheap as if not cheaper than in the United States. But in Buenos Aires it costs more to live than in Washington, New York or any other of your big cities. This is true also of the larger cities in other South American countries. In Lima, Peru, for instance, fresh eggs, cost ten cents apiece and the poultry is so high that only the rich can afford to have it or the table.

The price of eggs at Buenos Aires—fresh eggs of course is little less than in Lima. Beef commands a price of fifty cents a pound, and other meats are proportionately high. A man in the professions cannot live comfortably for less than \$700 to \$800 a month if he does any entertaining at all. One cannot get any hotel accommodations, such as can be had in Washington, say, for \$6 a day, for less than \$12 to \$15."

The New Game Laws.

No person shall hunt without a license provided, however, owners of land, their children if residents, tenants or their children if residents, may hunt on their own land or lease hold or land immediately adjoining theirs.

Hunters must carry their license when hunting.

License may be obtained from the County Clerk.

Lawful to Kill—Quail, November 15 to January 1; pheasants, November 15 to January 1; doves, August 1 to February 1; wild goose or wild duck, Aug. 15 to April 1; rabbits, November 15 to September 15; black and fox squirrels; June 15 to September 15 and November 15 to February 1.

Unlawful to buy, sell or offer for sale at any time, any quail, pheasant or wild turkey.

Unlawful to buy same from any State, sale of which is prohibited by the laws of that State.

Unlawful to set traps upon the land

of another without their permission. Rabbits may be bought, sold or shipped, but packages containing their bodies or parts thereof must be clearly marked, giving contents of package and name and address of shipper. Unlawful to kill rabbits with a gun from September 15 to November 15, but may be killed or captured in any other way.

The Mule Blew First.

A Kentucky farmer sought advice from a veterinary about a sick mule. The doctor advised calomel three times the dose for a man.

"How can I make him take it?" "You put a stick of wood three-quarters of an inch thick between his teeth, and then you take this rubber tube, put the calomel in it, insert it in the mule's mouth, which is held open by the piece of wood, and blow the medicine down his throat."

"That's easy enough," said the farmer.

Three weeks later the doctor met the farmer, who had changed greatly. He was emaciated, humped, ghastly and bundled in heavy wrappings.

"Why, what's the matter?" said the doctor.

The farmer sighed deeply and spoke feebly: "That mule," he said, "that cursed, knowing mule! You see, I got ready, just as you told me, got the tube in his mouth ready to blow, and then," he paused for breath, "then that infernal mule blew first."

BURGLARY DEMANDS EXCEPTIONAL SKILL

Opportunity For Men of Education to Become Thieves Never so Good.

Such of the 1913 crop of college graduates as have not yet chosen a career may be interested to learn that according to the chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, the opportunity for men of education in the burglary business was never so good as now. The ignorant Bill Sikes type has ceased to exist, to be superseded by the genteel and erudite Raffia.

Sir Robert Anderson, formerly of Scotland Yard without committing himself to the correctness of the view expressed, declares that if it is true it is due to the fact that punishment is now much lighter than formerly and that long sentences have disappeared. He thinks present methods tend to increase crime. "I remember that once a friend of mine, who was a minister went to New York, where he was shown over the prisons," said Sir Robert. "As he was speaking to a well educated prisoner on the sadness of his position, the man replied, 'You have fox hunting in England. Sometimes you set a bad fall while hunting, do you not? I have had a bad fall, but that is no reason why I should give up the sport.'"

That is the point of view of the educated prisoner. He considers the risks, and if they are not too heavy he continues to prey on society. The only way to deal with him is to make these risks so heavy that he will care to incur them."

Woerner-Barrass.

Ohio County's popular Circuit Court Clerk, Mr. E. G. Barrass, and his still more popular assistant, Miss Stella Woerner, surprised their many friends Wednesday, when they were quietly married at the Woerner home on Union Street, at 1:00 p. m. Rev. W. B. Wright officiated and the guests were limited to a few personal friends. They left at once for a short bridal trip to Louisville and will be at home to their friends at the Woerner residence in a few days.

Only Six Months School.

The plan of Supt. Hamlet to increase the common school term to seven months this year has been abandoned because the Attorney General has ruled that under the Statute, which now fixes the common school term at six months, there is no authority to increase, although the funds may justify it. The coming session of the legislature will no doubt remedy the defect in the statute.

EVERY FEDERAL MEETS DEATH

Victoria Taken By Rebels After Bloody Battle.

Virtual Demand is Made By Rebels For Recognition By United States.

Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 18.—Every member defending the federal garrison was killed before the Constitutionalists finally captured Victoria, the capital of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas today, according to a report of General Pablo Gonzales, who commanded the attacking forces, to the Constitutionalist headquarters at Matamoros tonight. Gonzales describes the battle as one of the bloodiest of the revolution.

No definite estimate is given of the life loss, but it was said the dead bodies littered the streets, lay thick through the courtyard and halls of the government palace, where a portion of the federal garrison made a last stand. Every one of these men was slain after being driven from the Catholic sanctuary yesterday.

The greater portion of the garrison of 3,000 evacuated the city this morning at 8:30 o'clock and retreated to Tula, some miles away, where again they were overtaken and decisively defeated. They fled demoralized into the hills. The attacking Constitutionalists numbered 5,000. Their loss is four officers and from thirty to fifty men. The federal loss is hundreds.

Nogales, Nov. 18.—Francisco Escudero, minister of foreign relations in the Carranza cabinet, asked William Bayard Hale late today to present his credentials before further continuing conferences. This is interpreted as a virtual demand for recognition of the Constitutionalist revolution before exchanges between the Carranzistas and Washington are concluded. Escudero said, "for our part unofficial negotiations are ended." The announcement of the Constitutional demand caused surprise, since at the beginning of the negotiations Carranza asserted he did not desire recognition, and only wanted the embargo on the importation of arms lifted. The only credential that Hale presented was a personal letter from President Wilson.

CENTRAL GROVE.

Nov. 17.—Farmers are very busy at this writing, sowing corn and stripping tobacco.

The Death Angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rowe, and took from them their darling babe, little Gilbert, who was three years old, a bright and pleasant child. He died Nov. 12, of diphtheria and was buried the following day at Central Grove cemetery. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in this their sad bereavement.

Little Miss Lettie B. Williams is very ill of typhoid fever at this writing.

Miss Louva Miller who has had her foot very badly scalded is improving nicely.

Mrs. Dianna Martin visited the home of Mr. Leonard Leach Saturday night, near Ricketts.

The Baptizing that was to have been at this place Sunday, was postponed on account of the recent illness of the pastor, Rev. R. E. Fugue. We hope he will recover and be in our midst again soon.

Mrs. Minnie Roeder was honored with a surprise birthday dinner Nov. 9, her 42nd birthday. The friends and relatives gathered in with well filled baskets until noon. She received several nice presents. There were 87 present. They all enjoyed the day, and especially Mrs. Roeder. She now wishes to thank her kind friends, one and all, for their kindness shown to her on that day.

May God bless and abide with you all forever, is the prayer of the writer.

One Present.

Osteopathy.

Dr. G. B. Dockery, osteopathic physician, has located in Beaver Dam Ky., and ask all who are in any way afflicted to call on him for free consultation and examination. Office in Casebier building. 1913.

Bowling Green Business University

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

The students who went to positions in July and August will earn \$60,000 in their first year after leaving school, and this is almost \$50,000 more than they ever made in any other one year. In other words, by taking a business course they multiplied their earning-power by six. A course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Stenotypy, Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, English, Penmanship or Typewriting can be completed in a few months.

Write the School for Its Catalogs, Bankers Books, Rate-Sheets, Photographs and Other Information.

LEARNING A LANGUAGE.

It is an Easier Task the Younger It Is Taken in Hand.

The time to learn a language is when you are young, the younger the better. We learn our own language as children. The older we grow the harder it is, because it means not merely learning by heart a great many words, not merely training the palate and tongue to produce different sounds, but adopting a new attitude of mind.

Nothing definite has been discovered as to the localization of faculties in the brain, therefore nothing certain is known, but it has always seemed to me and no other would I have concluded that when you learn a new language you are extending and developing a new piece of brain.

When you know several languages and change from one to another you seem definitely to change the piece of brain which activates your tongue. You switch off one center and switch on to another.

You will always notice in yourself and others that there is a definite pause when the change of language is made. Now it becomes every year more difficult to awaken an unused part of the brain and bring it into active use, and to begin at twenty-three is late.—Atlantic.

FIRST POSTAL TRAIN.

It Was Tried in 1864 and Proved a Thorough Success.

The feasibility of a postal car service, in which mail matter is assorted while in transit, was made in 1864 on the Chicago and Northwestern railway. The scheme was a thorough success, and railway mail service was inaugurated that year on several of the important railway lines and was gradually extended all over the United States and adopted by other countries.

In 1874 the American railway mail system was thoroughly organized on a permanent basis, with eight territorial divisions, each in charge of a superintendent subordinate to a general chief at Washington.

This service was among the first to adopt a modern classified civil service, appointment of railway mail clerks having always been made for a probationary period, permanent employment being conditioned on satisfactory service and conduct and removal based on good cause only. The service has been gradually increased and new divisions organized and is now operated on practically every railway.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Swordsmen of the Sea.

The swordsmen of the sea are the marlin, spearfish, sailfish, swordfish and the mahi-mahi, with its spirally twisted straight trunk. Swordfish inhabit the warmer seas, while the marlin is a creature of the Arctic. The task of the marlin is to follow nearly to the point and is specially adapted for defense and to plunge through the ice to breathe, the marlin being a cetacean. Sometimes when a boat has been caught in the ice great damage has been inflicted by the impetuosity or whiplashing of this great creature, that sometimes reaches a length of fifteen feet, with a trunk of from six to ten feet in length. As a rule, however, the marlin uses its trunk for the purpose of killing fish for food. In the middle of November the kings of Denmark have long possessed a magnificent throne made of tusks of this cetacean. These tusks are harder and whiter than ivory.

Author Who Wrote Legibly.

No author, or any one else, for that matter, could possibly have written more legibly than Francis Thompson. He wrote frequently in pencil in a careful round hand that would have put a schoolboy at the top of his writing class. His copy was always "good" for the compositor, which was fortunate, for there was always the greatest difficulty in getting him to correct the proofs of his reviews. I have the manuscript of one of his later poems, which a child of ten could read with ease, though it is written partly in ink and partly in pencil and carefully stuck together where lines have been snipped out with scissors. He was probably the only writer of genius who used penny exercise books as manuscript paper.—London Spectator.

Tennyson and a Telescope.

Sir Herbert Beerliohm Trew in "Thoughts and Afterthoughts" tells this tale of Lord Tennyson: The poet

was invited to a certain country house, and all the neighboring luminaries of the county had been invited to meet him. After dinner his host asked whether he would like to look at the stars. Tennyson took up the telescope and, forgetting all else, gazed for twenty minutes at the wonders of the heavens. "Well, what do you think, Mr. Tennyson?" inquired his host. "I don't think much of our county families," Tennyson replied.

Tumblers.

Defining stunts called tumblers own their name to the fact that they are the successors of the little round silver bowls, so perfectly balanced that, which ever way they were tipped about on the table they tumbled into position again and there remained with the rim upward.

Fairly Lazy.

"Is Jones lazy?" "Lazy's no name for it. Why, he'll go into a revolving door and then wait for somebody to come in and turn it around."—Judge.

He that comes unbidden will sit down unasked.—Irish Proverb.

WHERE MONEY IS USELESS.

Ascension Island Has None and Has No Need For It.

The island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, is of volcanic formation, eight miles by six in size, and has a population of about 450. It was uninhabited until the condemnation of Napoleon at St. Helena, when it was occupied by a small British force. It is 250 miles northwest of St. Helena. Vast numbers of turtles are found on its shores, and it serves as a depot and watering place for ships.

Ascension is governed by a captain appointed by the British admiralty. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes and no use for money. The docks and lands are public property, and the meat is issued as rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms. When an island deserter makes a catch he brings it to the guardroom, where it is issued by the sergeant major. Practically the entire population are sailors, and they work at most of the common trades. The muleteer is a Jack tar; so is the carpenter; so are the shoemakers, the stockmen, the grocers, masons, carpenters and plumbers. Even the island trapper who gets rewards for the tails of rats is a sailor.

The climate is almost perfect, and anything can be grown.—London Family Herald.

ELEPHANT SERVANTS.

An Easy Solution of the Nursemaid Problem in Bengal.

In "Tigerland" the author relates an extraordinary comedy witnessed by a friend who was sitting in the veranda of his tent in Bengal watching his elephants, which were picketed under some trees a short distance off. He saw the wife of one of the mahouts emerge from her tentlike shelter with an infant in her arms. She took it out to a huge "tusk" to which she made a low salaam; then put the sleeping child down before it and salaamed again. Next she spread a blanket on the ground and placed the baby in the center of it, well within reach of the tusk's proboscis. Then salaaming again, more ostentatiously, went off to the bazaar.

Presently the child awoke and soon began to crawl toward the edge of the blanket. But when it had gone a foot or two the elephant, stretching out his trunk, gently pulled it back to its original position. Again and again the baby attempted similar excursions to regions beyond the blanket's edge, but always with the same result. Exploration under elephantine supervision finally proved too dull, and so the child lay quiet for awhile, gazing up at its huge nurse, then dropped off peacefully to sleep again.

Is your husband cross? An irritable, fault finding disposition is often due to a disordered stomach. A man with good digestion is nearly always good natured. A great many have been permanently cured of stomach trouble by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all dealers.

LIVES BY HER WITS.

Only Its Sense of Humor Saved This Hen From Decapitation.

For some time, writes "Suburbanite" in the Glasgow News, one of my hens has been indulging itself in a practice that but for the little joke involved would have ended in its decapitation.

It is one of a pen of eight egg machines, or seven, rather, for its egg producing mechanism is considerably out of order, its best average being about one in the fortnight. Yet until recently that hen was scheduled on my book as the premier layer. That happened in this way:

Every morning when I made my appearance in the garden Nora (the hen) would be found clucking beside one of the eggs with all the force of its rancorous throat. If any of its sisters laid claim to the property there would be a wild flutter, and the ambitious bird would continue her boasting when she had cleared her bill of feathers.

Some time ago I discovered her in the act of taking up her stand over the production of another hen, and a careful watch thereafter disclosed her true capabilities. A sense of humor is undoubtedly one of them, and this is being rewarded as a saving grace, for I have decided to allow her to continue living by her wits.

PERSIA'S POET LAUREATE.

His Job, When He Had One, Was Anything but a Sinicure.

Persia is the only country besides England where a poet laureate has been officially maintained until recently.

Shah Mozaffer el Din in 1885 abolished the post of honor, which the court of Teheran for centuries had boasted. But the duties of the laureate of old Iran were far more onerous than those of his British confrere. Court etiquette demanded that whenever the "king of kings" traveled his entourage had to include a dwarf, a giant, a jester, a historiographer and a poet laureate.

The last two were kept busy, for, while the historiographer had to record for posterity all the doings and sayings of the shah (padishah), the laureate was called upon to celebrate a large proportion of these in verse. This custom was not so bad after all, and it was rigidly observed and followed up for the shah, knowing that many of his deeds and utterances would be crystallized into an ode on his imperia wandering forth loud to speak and to behave majestically, a thing that Mozaffer el Din, who abolished the laureateship, never did.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Uncomplimentary Composer.

A young tenor, whose misfortune it was to be ridiculously ugly, waited on Chamberlain one day and asked to be allowed to give a specimen of his vocal powers. His a wonder his application was met by a sulky nod of acquiescence. He sang, and sang superbly. These came another nod, accompanied by something like a snort of satisfaction. Then came a pause, which, after a minute or so, was broken by the youthful artist asking in faltering accents whether he might eventually hope for an engagement at the grand opera. "No," thundered the director. "But, M. Chamberlain!" "No." The disappointed artist was slowly departing when Chamberlain rose, took him by both arms and looked him fully in the face. "I am sorry," he said, "very sorry, but, mon cher, do you think that the opera could get up a company of orang outangs to sing with you?"—Sala's "Life and Adventures."

Worth the Penalty.

John, four years old, was trying to run the lawn mower, which he had been forbidden to touch.

His mother came to the door and told him to stop it, but John ran the mower down the strip of lawn and back again before he stopped.

"You will have to come into the house and stay for an hour," said his mother.

"Why did you run that mower after I told you to stop?" she asked. "Well, mamma," said John, "I'd rather have run it twice and have to stay in the house for an hour than not run it at all."—National Monthly.

Political Birds.

Wife (reading)—Isn't this funny, my dear? Here is an article which says

they have found a new species of bird in Australia which have four legs. Now, whatever do you suppose they want four legs for?

Husband (yawning)—They are probably politicians, my love, and by this beautiful contrivance they are enabled to stand on both sides of the fence at the same time.—London Mail.

Not Like His Grandfather.

"Doctor, I'm getting tired of this everlasting darning. You ought to have more respect for me than that. My grandfather was one of the earliest settlers."

"Well, I wish you had inherited that quality and would settle early."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Aerial Note.

The Cynic—if he talks, my dear, you're not to scorn or faint, because it's just what we all come to see. The lady—But I thought he was going to take up a passenger.—Life.

Hyde Park's Marble Arch.

The marble arch of the north side of Hyde park, London, designed originally by King George IV, to be an entrance to Buckingham palace, cost £80,000.

"There could be no better medicine than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My children were all sick with whooping cough. One of them was in bed, had a high fever and was coughing up blood. Our doctor gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the first dose eased them, and three bottles cured them," says Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, of Lexington, Miss. For sale by all dealers.

How to Reckon Tonnage. The method of reckoning a vessel's tonnage, carpenter's measurements, is as follows: For a single deck vessel, multiply the length of keel, the breadth of beam, and depth of hold together and divide by 95. For a double deck vessel, multiply as before, taking half the breadth of beam for the depth of the hold and divide by 95.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Joviality Out of Place. "Your mistake was in misunderstanding your country," said Mr. Plowden, to a man and woman fond dancing in the street and charged with disorderly conduct at Marylebone.

"This is not a country where people can afford to be jovial. You must cultivate a spirit of melancholy if you want to be safe. Go away and be as sad as you can."—London Tit-Bits.

What Texans Admire.

is hearty, vigorous life, according to Hugh Tallman, of San Antonio. "We find," he writes, "that Dr. King's New Life Pills surely put new life and energy into a person. Wife and I believe they are the best made." Excellent for stomach, liver or kidney troubles. 25 cts. at all drugists.

Origin of Two Old Sayings.

"Going to the dogs" comes from the east, where dogs are scavengers of the streets, and become so unclean as to be unfit to touch; while the expression "Tell it to the marines" used to show disbelief in the truth of a story, arose from the fact that when the marines first went aloft they were naturally rather "green" concerning nautical affairs, and someone who related a very tall yarn was told to "tell it to the marines," the idea being that they could be more easily gulled.

"It is a pleasure to tell you that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough medicine I have ever used," writes Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Laveria, Ga. "I have used it with all my children and the results have been highly satisfactory." For sale by all dealers.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

New Times, New Things

The old fertilizer formulas are giving way to the new. At every farmers' meeting one subject should be the fertilizer formula

that will furnish a balanced ration to the crop and keep up the fertility of the soil. To do this the fertilizer should contain at least as much

POTASH

as Phosphoric Acid. Our note book has condensed facts essential in farmers' meetings and plenty of space to record the new things that you hear. Let us send one to you before your institute meets.

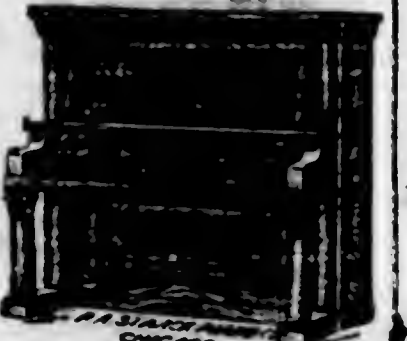
A supply of these is furnished by request to every institute held in several states. We will be glad to send a supply delivered free of charge to every Institute, Grange or Farmers' Club Officer on request. It contains no advertising matter.

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We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial, in your home. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon, use and test this piano for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you do not find it the highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. This Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.

Save \$150.00 or More. We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

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50 Free Music Lessons. To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons, in one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

2nd-Hand Bargains. We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:

Weber \$110.00
Steinway 92.00
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Kimball 95.00
Starck 195.00

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BEFORE you buy a big game rifle, by all means ask your dealer to show you the Remington-UMC Auto-loading Rifle.

They are five-shot repeaters—operated by the recoil. Always a shot ready for the emergency, for the cripple, for the deer that is getting away, or the charging boar that promises to be troublesome if you don't get him quick.

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For 1913.

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Send Subscription Order At Once, To Us

No subscriptions accepted for any term except six months or one year.

AN ARTFUL ELEPHANT.

He Deserved the Dinner He Got With So Much Cunning.

Here is an amusing tale of an elephant's artfulness told by Mrs. A. M. Handley in "Roughing It in Southern India."

"One very bright moonlight evening while camping on the Brahmagiri we were sitting out in the cool air after dinner when one of the elephants somehow contrived to nimbly himself and walked away from his own quarters into ours. We saw him go up to a sleeping native, snuff at his pillow and then ever so gently draw it away with his trunk. At the same time he edged his own foot under the man's head and shoulders that no jerk might be felt.

"The pillow was a bag of rice, put there for safety against pilferers. Although tied up in a knot, the bag was deftly opened and its contents devoured to the very last grain, the thief looking watchfully round him the while.

"We were not likely to disappoint him of his cleverly won feast, as he seemed to know, for, just letting his tiny eyes rest on us unconcernedly for a second or two, he fell to considering his next move.

"He drew a stone toward him with the ever handy trunk and got it under the empty sack. Then he worked both together under the man's head. Finally he stealthily withdrew his own foot, and, having waited no longer than was necessary to make sure he had left all safe, he moved off."

ON THE BRINK OF NIAGARA.

Three Hours of Peril, but He Still Clutched His Knife.

On the afternoon of June 1, 1872, an old painter named William McCutough while painting the bridge above Niagara falls between the first and second Sister Islands fell into the rapids. Instantly he was swept furiously toward the cataract, but whirled into lesser waves, so that he struck against and seized a rock not far above the brink.

Hundreds quickly gathered on the shore and watched, all eager to help, but ignorant what to do. Among them was Thomas Conroy, who secured a coil of rope, fastened one end to a tree on shore and with the other end in his hand waded out as far as he could and occasionally swam, the water being from eighteen inches to six feet deep.

"He aimed far up stream to allow for the power of the current and at last with great difficulty reached the unfortunate painter and bound him to himself with the rope. They were swept off their feet several times on the way back to shore, but the rope had been firmly fastened, and they finally landed safely.

When they reached shore it was found that McCutough still clutched his putty knife firmly in his hand, having held it during the three hours he had been on the brink of the falls.

Down in the Depths.

The mermaid was ill. She sat leaning against a rock, unmindful of the sand that was settling on her beautiful tail. In fact, she was too far gone to care about anything.

Later, when Father Neptune came along to inquire how she felt, she cheered up a little.

"Oh, Father Neptune," she cried, "could you not slip up and ask the people on the beach if there is a doctor amongst them?"

Neptune, only too glad to be of use, departed and was seen returning with a young man of professional appearance.

The young man preselected his card; the mermaid smiled, read it and fainted.

He was a chiropodist!—London Answers.

Serious Harm From Noise.

Investigations made by physicians prove that there is appreciable harm from noise, and serious harm too. It is no doubt true that a normal nervous system can apparently adjust itself to all sorts of adverse circumstances. We couldn't exist otherwise. Nevertheless the insidious agents make an impress and, like water dropping on a stone, can overcome resistance in time. These investigators have found many abnormal nervous conditions in those who have long been immersed in loud noise utterly unaware that any harm was being done.—London Tit-Bits.

Easily Recognized.

"That man sitting in the back seat is the one who owns the automobile."

"Why, he is the only person in the party who doesn't seem to be having a good time."

"That's how I know. He's thinking about tires, gasoline and speed limit fines."—Washington Star.

The New and the Old.

"I congratulate you on having been knighted, Mr. von Meyerstein. Mighty pleasant experience, isn't it?"

"Don't talk, baron. To you it is much pleasanter than it wasn't you, but one of your ancestors who had that experience some 500 years ago."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

The Other Way.

She (to husband who feels seasick) "See coming on—Can I get you anything, dear? He—No. Just tell me how to keep what I've got."—Boston Transcript.

Herein.

Gladye—Oh, Bert, I wonder if there are any snailshells in this cave? Bert—Well, if there are, haven't I got this stick to defend you with?—London Punch.

SLIDES FOR LIFE.

Tibet's Perilous Bridges and the Way They Are Crossed.

In Tibet they have not yet progressed far beyond the primitive. Especially when it comes to engineering the Tibetans are at about the stage reached by Europeans six centuries ago. At that time in Switzerland they used a long cable and swinging carrier for the transport of heavy weights, even of cannon from one mountain to another a little lower down.

Now, in Tibet they do not try to build bridges across the Mekong river, but where there are high cliffs a cable is stretched to the other side of the river, and for a trifling fee the person who wishes to cross clings to a thick bark carrier and slides down, holding up his feet at the point where the water nears the perilous bridge.

If he wants to cross back he must go farther up or down the river to a point where another cable is stretched from a high cliff to the other side, and again he performs the "slide for life."

This may not be a very comfortable way of crossing a river, but it is easier than swimming across, especially if there are rapids in the stream, and it is the favorite and cheap way of building bridges among the Tibetans.—New York World.

MAKING OF MAPS.

The First Attempt Was by Anaximander About 550 B. C.

Anaximander, a pupil of Thales, about 550 B. C., sketched the first map. It was in the form of a disk. Democritus of Abdera, about 100 years after, with a wider range of knowledge, drew a new map, giving the world an oblong form, showing extension east and west rather than north and south.

The first application of astronomy to geography was made by Pytheas of Massilia about 325 B. C., he having made the first observation of latitude. Hipparchus of Nicaea, 162 B. C., first determined latitude and longitude. Marinus of Tyre, about 150 B. C., was the first to make use of Hipparchus' teachings in representing the countries of the world.

Claudius Ptolemy of Pelusium, Egypt, about 162 A. D., was in reality the first scientific mapmaker. Notwithstanding errors in boundaries and locations, the method was correct. The Romans contributed nothing to mapmaking. No improvement was made in it from the time of Ptolemy until the thirteenth century, when a map appeared in Italy which was constructed with the aid of a compass.—Exchange.

Old Time Football.

In the twelfth century London enjoyed football. Fitz-Stephen, clerk to Thomas a Becket, tells how after dinner the youths of the city would "address themselves" to football. These sportsmen were fastidious in their way. The scholars of each school had a hall peculiar to themselves, as had, indeed, most of the particular trades. The fathers of the players, too, were "as youthful as the youngest," for "their natural heat seeming to be revived at the sight of so much agility," they sprang from their stands into the arena. In later days, too, the excitement of the game has been known to infect the spectators. Somebody wrote of a game in 1598: "These two men were killed by Ould Gunter. Gunter scannes and ye Gregories fell together by ye years at football. Ould Gunter drew his dagger and broke boote the other's heads, and they died boote within a fortnight after."

Lightning Shuns Women.

Statistics appear to show that men are more likely to be struck by lightning than women, more than two men being killed by it for every woman. But a London Journal points out that the man's occupation is more likely to take him into the open when lightning is about. It has been observed, however, that in a group equally composed of both sexes lightning seems to prefer the men, and we may theorize at pleasure as to whether it is the comparative height that does it or some protection afforded by the woman's dress or a difference in conductivity between the sexes. The fact that children are seldom killed by lightning supports to a certain extent the first of these theories.

Let Down the Blind.

A youngster had been to the theater, and upon his return his uncle asked him how he liked the play.

"Oh," he replied, "the play was all right, but I didn't see nearly all of it."

"Why, how did that happen?" asked his uncle.

"Because," answered the youngster, "the roller must have been broke, for the window blind fell down two or three times."—London Express.

His Idea of It.

"George Washington," read the small boy from his history, "was born Feb. 22, 1732, A. D."

"What does 'A. D.' stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he hesitated. "After I ask, I guess."—Exchange.

Can't Do Both.

"Pop, you an' ma have got me guessin'."

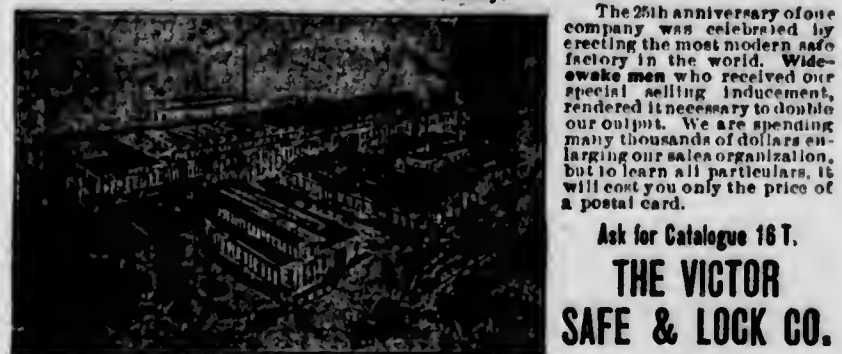
"What's the matter, son?"

"Ma tells me to always speak the truth, an' you tell me to always be polite. Now, which shall I do?"—Houston Post.

All human history is the history of reform. The evolution of the race, physically, morally or mentally, has been thus accomplished.—Anon.

WHY NOT MAKE \$200.00 A MONTH - - That's \$50.00 a Week, almost \$10.00 a Day

Selling Victor Safes and fire-proof boxes to merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists and well-to-do farmers, all of whom realize the need of a safe, but do not know how easy it is to own one. Salesmen declare our proposition one of the best, cleanest money-making opportunities ever received. Without previous experience YOU can duplicate the success of others. Our handsomely illustrated 200-page catalog will enable you to present the subject to customers in an interesting manner as though you were piloting them through our factory. Men appointed as salesmen receive advice and instructions for selling safes, giving convincing talking points which it is impossible for a prospective customer to deny. Why don't YOU be the first to apply from your vicinity before someone else gets the territory? We can favor only one salesman out of each locality.



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Ask for Catalogue 16 T.

THE VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Halting the Pankhurst Hat.

It begins to look as if Mrs. Pankhurst was in a fair way to kill the goose that was supposed to lay the golden eggs. The goose, in this instance, is composed of the enthusiasts in this country who were willing to pay out the coin of the realm in order to hear the voice of the militant suffragette from John Bull's tight little Isle. At her opening in New York, in spite of the extraordinary advertising she received as a result of her temporary detention at Ellis Island, Mrs. Pankhurst met with the severest kind of a "frost." Now the news comes from Indianapolis that the suffragette will not address the Women's Franchise League of Indiana, as planned, because the women of that locality decline to be gouged.

It seems that Mrs. Pankhurst requested that she be permitted to take up a collection at the meeting, in addition to the stipulated sum for which she had at first agreed to address the league. The secretary of the western organization says that the English militant will not be permitted to take up a collection, and that, in consequence, the meeting has been canceled.

The American people have been looked on as "easy marks" by sensationalists in the past, and the manner in which they have surrendered their cash at times would seem to justify the phrase, but, unless all signs fail, they do not propose to be taken in by the latest money maker.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Homemade Cedar Chest.

Get a large pine packing box. Hinge on the lid and putty up the cracks if there are any, but it is better to get one without cracks. Purchase a bottle of cedar oil from the druggist and paint the inside of the box with this, being sure that the oil soaks into all crevices. Use the oil plentifully, and when thoroughly dry line the box with cambric. Cover the outside with any preferred material. The cedar oil will retain its odor for years, and is as much disliked by moths as the cedar wood itself.

Quit Calomel; It is dangerous. Try Grigby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that vegetable liver syrup guaranteed to produce even better results than calomel. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Any child can take it with safety. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

Something He Had Forgotten.

When Little Marjorie tried to spread her toast with a piece of butter almost as large as the bread itself, her father remonstrated, saying: "You mustn't be so wasteful, Marjorie; some of the poor people in China have to get along on a few grains of rice each day." "But, father," replied Marjorie, "you must remember that rice swells."

Two Slides to the Shield.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that married men live longer than bachelors because it is so easy for the former to increase their pleasures. When they strike a streak of luck they feel twice as fine as bachelors because they add their wife's joy to their own. A sophistical argument, which sounds well enough as long as you suppress the fact that bad luck goes double, too.

Science Rescues Criminal.

Ultra-violet rays used while photographing a forged check are said to render detection absolutely certain. The forger uses a chemical ink eraser to remove some portion of the writing, but even though this be done so skillfully as to defy detection, under a high-power magnifying glass the rays reveal in the photograph a heavy smudge where the erasure occurred.

Your Liver Lacks Grigby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Try a bottle today. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

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Seasonable Specialties—BEANS
Earliest Red Valentine . . . \$3.50 Bushel
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New Stringless Green Pod . . . \$3.50 Bushel
Wardwell's Imp. Kidney Wax . . . \$4.50 Bushel
Davis New White Wax . . . \$4.75 Bushel
Currie's Rust Proof Wax . . . \$4.50 Bushel

PEAS
Extra Early Alaska . . . \$3.50 Bushel
New Early Grains . . . \$3.50 Bushel
Homard's Market Garden . . . \$3.50 Bushel
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For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, Hartford, Ky.

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Hartford Republican.

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C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor.

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TELEPHONE.

Home Office.....123

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Mexico's rumor factory exceeds any on earth.

So far Gov. Foss has not changed politics since the election.

New Jersey Suffragettes are claiming that President Wilson is on their side.

The Owensboro Inquirer has not yet heard the election results in Ohio county.

The United States Senate is giving the President trouble by having some opinions of its own.

The faith of President Wilson in the peaceful elimination of Huerta is something sublime.

They are all busy explaining how they knew the elections would result just as they did.

Why couldn't Mrs. Pankhurst talk things over quietly in England as she is doing in this country.

Say what you please, but it don't seem that the Huerta party scuffed the ballot boxes in the Mexican election.

An eminent surgeon says that the veriform appendix is not one of nature's mistakes. No it is a doctor's blessing.

Wilson to Huerta: "Now please come down from that apple tree. If you don't, I'll think hard of you, always."

Have you noticed that John Lind always speaks out more freely when in Vera Cruz, than when in Mexico City?

Look out for another run in guano. Mr. Roosevelt's quinquennial promise to the children at the Sunday school the other day.

Those Eskimos who have been isolated for ten years on a desert island in the Arctic sea have at last not been bothered with the Cook-Perry row, nor the old shirt controversy.

And now it seems that Tammany raised thousands of dollars from contractors to be used in the campaign in which President Wilson was elected. Another Senatorial investigation is in order.

A great many Democrats, no doubt read the account of this "wedding cake" of Miss Jessica, which weighs 134 pounds, with disgust, while waiting for President Wilson to hand out a little "pie."

The Mexican situation to date. "Huerta is wavering." "Huerta hesitates." "Huerta will resign when his congress meets." "Huerta has fled." "Huerta will not resign." "Huerta will take up arms against invasion."

Massachusetts endorsed the Tariff policy of the present administration by voting eleven more votes for the two parties advocating protection than were received by the party lacking the new Tariff law. Such endorsements as this will kill any party, eventually.

It is a shame that after all his play to the galleries with his "grape juice" banquet, the National Anti-Saloon League should go after Secretary Bryan for making speeches in favor of a liquor candidate for United States Senator. Those good people should know that Mr. Bryan is first a Democrat.

Some years ago, after a close election in Ohio county, a number of defeated Democratic candidates contested the election, with the result that they were all again defeated in the courts and in all these years they have never gotten within contesting distance until now. The same results are sure to follow this one. There will be no close races next time.

In the issue of this week the Hartford Herald goes out of its way to make an ill-natured fling at our friend, Perry Crowder, whose letter we published last week in which he displayed a very unbecoming spirit toward the Democrats. It will be

remembered that about one year ago the Herald thought Perry Crowder one of the greatest men in Ohio county. Why this change? This is the same Perry.

"In fact, in almost every community, if it were not for Democratic support in the way of employment and pecuniary aid, many negroes would have a hard time making a living."

Yes, and it is but fair to say, also, that Democrats do not employ them because they are negroes, but because they need their labor. It is also true that many whites, in every community, would have a hard time living, if it were not for some negro cook.

HE "LOOKED AT THE BOOKS"

Mr. J. W. Castle, Assistant State Inspector and Examiner, completed the examination of the books of County Judge Wedding, Circuit Court Clerk Barrase and County Clerk Thayer last Friday. He found every cent of money accounted for and pronounced these officers the best kept of any he had examined. He has furnished each of these officials with a certificate showing the excellent condition in which he found their accounts with the State. Mr. Castle, who is a prominent Democrat and candidate for Commonwealth Attorney in his district, furnished the proprietor of the Hartford Herald with this information in time for this week's issue but for some reason it did not appear. We presume it was crowded out and will be used next week.

A Great Day For Importers.

The importers in Chicago on Saturday, the first day of the Tariff law, withdrew \$10,000,000 worth of goods from the warehouses, where they had stored it awaiting the new rates. They made \$1,800,000 in that one day and the treasury of the United States lost that.

On the same day in New York arrangements were made to withdraw \$10,000,000 worth of imported goods and the duty saved on those goods will amount to nearly \$1,000,000, which is a pretty good profit for one day under the new Tariff. The new Tariff was one huge speculation for these privileged and special interests, represented by importers. Importers are good men, but manufacturers are bad men. The importers employ labor in Europe, while the manufacturers employ labor in America. It ought to be made a crime to employ labor in America. The importers are the best citizens and every one ought to be glad when they vote. Tomorrow in one day—the Republic is Republican.

Philippine Slavery Abolished.

The passage of an anti-slavery law by the Philippine National Assembly is an indication that light is beginning to break into the dark places of our insular possessions. When Dewey fought his way into Manila Bay he made the American nation more the guardian and protector than ruler of an incongruous lot of yellow peoples "half devil and half child." Savagery and cannibalism went hand in hand and man hunting tribes ruled the mountainous districts of the island.

Right nobly did we "bind our sons to exile to serve our captives need," and the task was one to almost daunt even the American spirit. We had to enforce civilization with the sword. We could not shirk our duty once we had undertaken it, and the cost was not to be reckoned. Whether the end justified the means might be a matter for academic discussion, but in the practical economy of government we could not surrender these peoples to either themselves or outsiders. We stuck to the task and results are beginning to appear.

But it seems a long way off before President Wilson or any successor can redeem the promise of ultimate independence for the islands. Head hunting is still a favorite pastime among the interior tribes where western civilization has hardly penetrated. Agriculture is purely a matter of nature's bounty and education is confined to the best way of making holes and their use.

Dean Worcester, who has made an exhaustive study of Philippine problems, in a recent illuminating report told how roads were being built into the interior of the islands and how agriculture and the arts of weaving were being taught these wild peoples. With all that has been done he admits that the task has just been begun. He says that it would be worse than fatuous to set a definite date when we shall grant these peoples complete independence.

Civilization is not a matter of half-way measures. Since we have undertaken to make these peoples capable to govern themselves we must not leave them with their native ferocity half tamed where they would not only be a prey to covetous outsiders, but also an enemy to themselves.

SUFFRAGIST MEET REBUFF

Women's Plea For Support Fall on Deaf Ears.

New Jersey Senator Refuses to Champion Their Cause At Risk of Fight.

Washington, November 21.—Suffrage workers from New Jersey, who came to Washington to enlist congressional support for the proposed constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote, met with opposition today when they visited the capitol and impetuous Senator Martine to champion their cause in the Senate.

The New Jersey Senator in reply to a direct question by one of the suffragists, declared that he did not favor the proposed enfranchisement of women and that he probably would vote against the proposed amendment if it should come to an early issue in Congress.

The suffrage delegation, numbering several score of women from various parts of New Jersey, had visited the White House earlier in the day and urged President Wilson to lend his aid to the "votes for women" fight. After their reception by Senator Martine at the Senate, they went to the House end of the capitol and presented petitions and arguments to New Jersey members of the House.

Senator Martine was criticised by some of the suffragists, during the short conference in the Senate marble room, for having circulated literature in opposition to woman suffrage.

The Senator said he had had the Senate print as a public document an address by Miss Annie Beck, of Los Angeles, in opposition to suffrage, but he assured the women that he would give the same publicity to any suffrage address they cared to prepare.

When the women visited the executive offices at the White House today, and the they had no previous engagement, were promptly received by President Wilson.

"We came to ask you to make suffrage a national question," Mrs. E. F. Feickert, head of the delegation, told the President, "and we would like you to include in your annual message, support for the constitutional amendment now pending to grant to women the right to vote. We would like also if you would use your efforts to have the Committee on Rules in the House appoint a woman suffrage committee to push consideration of the amendment now pending in the Senate, and on which we would like to see an early vote."

"I was just talking the other day," returned the President, "with some gentlemen from the House about the appointment of a committee, and we have the matter under consideration."

"Oh, thank you," chorused the women.

Mrs. Abram Van Winkle, of Newark, president of the Women's Political Association, of New Jersey, told the President it was the function of that organization to enlist the working women of the State in suffrage, and appealed to him to advance the cause.

A California woman who had been waiting to shake hands with the President, slipped into the line.

"I voted for you, Mr. Wilson," she said proudly.

The suffragists were no regalia or colors when they were received by the President; but as they left the White House, flags and pennants were broken out as they prepared to storm the capitol.

The Lowest Tariff in 75 Years.

The Underwood Tariff bill has been enacted. It is a law and this country is now doing business under the lowest Tariff rates that have existed in the past 75 years. As yet, of course, no one has noted any appreciable decrease in the cost of living.

This new Tariff law should be regarded simply as an experiment. A majority of the people did not vote for it; but nevertheless it has been enacted by representatives elected by the voters. If it fails to come up to expectations in results it will be repealed.

The theory that the new Tariff law is going to greatly improve our foreign trade is simply a dream. Trade is developed by business men and never by laws.

In the past 20 years Germany's foreign trade has increased about ten times as fast as England's, yet Germany has operated under a protective Tariff and England under practically Free-Trade. The foreign trade

of the United States has grown also and the balance has been heavily in our favor, while that of the other two countries mentioned has been against them.

Undoubtedly a large volume of business can be done in this country regardless of Tariff regulations. We can develop a big foreign trade, but before we can largely increase our exports of manufactures and under-stand other countries it will be necessary to bring about a general reduction of wages.

Workingmen in the United States vote, and, therefore, it is hardly probable that they will be found willing to accept smaller compensation for their services in the interest of merchants who are cultivating the foreign market.

The American working people can provide for the restoration of the Tariff if they desire to do so in the election to be held 15 months hence. Undoubtedly the Tariff will be the leading issue in next year's Congressional election.—Boston Commercial.

Churchmen Hold One-Round Bout in a Graveyard.

A fist fight in a graveyard between Deacon John Denother and Elder Fred Koch of the Presbyterian Church at Salem four miles from North Atton, is an absorbing topic of conversation in that prosperous community of German farmers. Stories of the encounter differ slightly. Sifted down the following seems to be about what happened.

Deacon Denother came out from prayer meeting, saying things about Elder Koch. The elder followed. The men advanced to the middle of an impromptu ring made by others who attended the prayer meeting and waited for the big show.

ROUND ONE.—Skipping the preliminary courtesies of a professional fight, the principals advanced toward each other. Deacon Denother opened hostilities by landing a stiff right on the jaw of Elder Koch, which "cracked" the elder. Elder Koch regained his feet and rushed the deacon. They mixed at close range with some sharp fighting and rapid exchange of short-arm blows. Pastor B. A. Feaselmann then stepped between the men and ordered a suspension of hostilities.

Deacon Denother was arrested and fined \$10 by Justice J. B. Pfeiffer, which he paid. At the same time he announced he would be glad if the feud could be settled, as he thought it interfered with the real mission of the church for the deacon and the elder to put on a fight after prayer meeting.

The dispute which led to the fight had been in progress for some time. As an outgrowth of the dispute Elder Ben Koch, a brother of Elder Fred Koch, accused Deacon Denother of working on his farm on Sunday. In the community where the Denothers and Kochs live and worship this charge of Sunday labor was considered serious, and three months ago Denother brought suit against Ben Koch.

In the allegation filed by his attorney Deacon Denother cited as his paramount grievance that the pastor will no longer speak to him since he was charged by Elder Ben Koch with working on Sunday. To be a deacon in the church when he pastor no longer spoke to him was more than Deacon Denother could stand, he says, and to this he attributes the incident which preceded his seeking Elder Koch on the jaw.

Driven to Direct Taxation.

It has always been a stock contention of the "Tariff for revenue only" advocates that lowering the Tariff would lower in the same or greater measure the selling price of the article. The Republicans have always contended that if prices were reduced by lowering the Tariff the ability of the people to purchase would be reduced in a corresponding or greater measure. The teaching of experience is all in confirmation of the Republican contention. In the present experiment with the Wilson-Underwood Tariff bill little, if any, reduction is in sight, and the Government is driven to direct taxation for revenue to conduct its business. Thus the stock argument of the Democratic spellbinder is again disproven. The Republican policy is to give the American market to the American laborer and manufacturer's wages to American workmen. The only way that the Democratic policy can reduce prices is to bring in foreign made goods in competition with those of our own workmen, which means less employment and less wages to our own people, with correspondingly less ability to live up to the standard of American life.

Democratic Tariff means less smoke from the American factory smokestacks, while the Republican means more. It may be well to bear in mind that under the Republican policy this country has become surpassingly prosperous, with employment at good wages for every man willing to work.—Eagle Grog (la.) Eagle.

UNDERWEAR

Big stock of all kinds of Underwear for Men, Women and Children from which you can make a selection for self or any member of the family.

Munsing Wear Union Suits for Men at each \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Men's Shirts and Drawers in heavy, medium and light weights at each 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Ladie's Union Suits, bleached. Nice weight at each 50c and \$1.00.

Ladie's Vests and Pants at each 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Childrens Union Suits and separate Vests and Pants at each 25c and 50c.

We handle nothing but standard makes. The best to be had at the price we charge. No seconds nor underweight numbers handled at all. Satisfaction is assured on every garment we sell from our Underwear department.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.
BEAVER DAM, KY.

Lincoln as an Orator.

Lord Curzon, chancellor of Oxford, while delivering a lecture on "Parliamentary Eloquence," said that he would avoid deciding which was the masterpiece of modern British eloquence by awarding the prize to an American, Abraham Lincoln. A professor of Balliol College, Oxford, a few years ago pronounced Abraham Lincoln "the most wonderful product of the Anglo-Saxon race." From an Englishman that was tantamount to saying the human race. These tributes are pleasing to all Americans, who have watched the figure of Abraham Lincoln grow until it towers among the mightiest of the earth.

But Lord Curzon does not seem to have been talking of oratory in its usual sense when he paid our martyr president such high eulogy. While the Gettysburg address, given fifty years ago this month, will always live as a classic, competent judges who heard its delivery have declared that it did not arouse the auditors. The great speech in Cooper's Institute was an admirable argument, but it did not sway the crowd as did the speeches of Wendell Phillips. The Lincoln-Douglas debates stirred the multitudes because of partisan feeling and the public's delight in the thrills of skilled opponents speaking from the same platform. As for "parliamentary eloquence," Mr. Lincoln made but one speech of consequence while in Congress, when he introduced the famous "Spot Resolutions," asking President Polk to designate the exact spot where American soil had been invaded by Mexicans. His inaugural addresses will enjoy immortality because of their spirit and their language, although there is no evidence that they greatly affected his readers.

Lord Curzon must refer to the written instead of the spoken word. If that be oratory, Burke was a great orator, although he emptied Parliament when he spoke. Fox and Sheridan held their audiences enthralled. The greatest speech Sheridan ever made, in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, was never published as delivered. The shorthand reporters became so excited that they failed to take notes and Sheridan himself could not reproduce it later. The oldest members declared it the most eloquent speech they had ever heard. But the published speeches of Fox and Sheridan do not compare with those of Burke. According to the

late Senator Hear, Daniel Webster delivered one speech and wrote another for publication, thus maintaining his reputation as an orator among both hearers and readers. The spoken style is of necessity different from the written. People who have heard Mr. Bryan, for example, read the verbatim report of his speech with disappointment. They are equally amazed when they read a speech by some one else to whom they listened with painful attention without suspecting it was a classic. When discussing orators the first thing to settle is the definition.—Globe-Democrat.

Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and his employes none but experienced workmen.

C. M. BARNETT.

THE PROBLEM



of successfully feeding horses differs somewhat from the

FEEDING OF CATTLE, SHEEP,

pigs or poultry. Horses are fed to enable them to do the most work. Cattle are fed to produce milk or increase weight. Sheep to increase weight and wool. Pigs simply to increase weight, and poultry for the production of eggs. I handle feed adapted for every purpose. Let me suggest the kinds from which you will get the best results.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant

HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

RIGHT NEW!



Our buyer has just returned from the market where he was able to pick up some of the very newest fabrics in Woolen Dress Goods, Silks, Mercerized Suiting, Honey Comb Weaves, etc. These goods are very scarce on the market and we consider ourselves quite fortunate to own them.

We are showing also some very swell garments in Cloaks and New Suits. If interested we would be glad to show you the above lines. Anything in

the way of trimmings including the new Bulgarian Silks and Velvets. Polite Salesladies to give you suggestions in regard to making. McCall Patterns carried in stock.

Be Wise and Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

Fair & Co.
THE FAIR DEALERS

GUNS! GUNS!



I have just received a large line of
SHOT GUNS.
Rifles, Target Guns, Ammunition, Shells, &c.

And respectfully request you to call and see the largest and best line of Shot Guns, Ammunition, &c., ever brought to Hartford.

Goods the best and prices the lowest.

U. S. CARSON
Groceryman
HARTFORD, KY.

For Sale!

One Saw Mill, one Planer, Band Saw, Jointer. Also Brick and Tile Machine. All kinds of Building Material, Paints, Oils, Etc. Will sell on reasonable terms. Call on or address

BEAN BROS.
Hartford, Ky.

Moving picture shows every Friday and Saturday nights at Dr. Bean's opera house. New songs and new pictures. Admission 10c.

Ralph & O'Hannon keep constantly on hand all kinds of Fresh Meats, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuff. Prices reasonable. Your patronage solicited. 1914.

Misses Grigsby and Price, of Louisville, made talks both Sunday afternoon and evening in behalf of the State Sunday School Association at the court hall.

The Thanksgiving pastry sale to be given by the ladies of the Christian church next Wednesday is something new in Hartford. Let's all go and learn about it.

Moving picture shows and illustrated songs at Dr. Bean's opera house every Friday and Saturday nights. New songs and new pictures, and a fine evening's entertainment for 10c.

YOU'LL LOSE MONEY, if you buy a home in Hartford before you see me. Will be glad to show you the house any time. Will remain in Hartford. J. B. TAPPAN, Jeweler and Optician.

The ladies of the Hartford Christian church will serve luncheon in connection with a Thanksgiving pastry sale in the Hartford Drug store building, Main and Center Sts., Wednesday Nov. 26. Also oysters will be sold prepared or in bulk.

Have just received 3 car loads of hay, one car of Michigan Timothy, one car of No. 1 Pea Green Colorado Irrigated Alfalfa, and one car of No. 1 Clover.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

The Methodist ladies will open their annual bazaar in the Hartford Drug Co. building corner Main and Center streets December 2, and continue three days. A fine turkey dinner served each day. Handsome, useful articles for sale. The place to take your friend for dinner or lunch. Money to aid in worthy cause.

The Ohio Co. Drug Co., Hartford, Ky., has added a complete line of Wall Paper to its immense stock, selected from 1914 patterns. They will represent the latest designs in decorative art and were selected with the greatest care to meet the demands of the people for all kinds of decorating. The first shipment will arrive about Dec. 5. See the Samples after that date and notice the prices.

The A. L. Greenburg Iron Co., of Indiana, has just completed a new iron bridge to take the place of the old covered bridge on the Hartford and Beaver Dam pike on Muddy creek. The bridge, which this one takes the place of, was the last of its kind in Ohio county—the old wooden covered bridge. Forty or fifty years ago they were numerous on all our roads, and often furnished shelter from rain and storm to teams and drivers.

Last week the majority stock holders of the West Kentucky Oil company, who are the Snowden Bros., filed suit in the Federal Court at Owensboro asking a receiver for the company. The suit grows out of a disagreement about the management of the business and not because of insolvency. We understand a proposition to settle the matter out of court has been made and that this will probably be done in Louisville Saturday.

Your Taxes.

1, or one of my deputies will be at the following places for the purpose of collecting taxes. This will be the last chance to pay outside of the Hartford office. On dates named below the tax books will not be at my office.

Rockport, Saturday, Nov. 22.
McHenry, Saturday, Nov. 22.
Centertown, Saturday, Nov. 22.
Beaver Dam, Monday, Nov. 24.
On the day the book is at Megan Ralph precinct will also be there, and at Fardaville east and west Aetna, Herbert and Shreve. At Centertown, Point Pleasant, at Rockport, North and South, and Ceralvo. At McHenry Render.

On these days no taxes can be paid at Hartford office.

T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

Democrats Make Hay.

The great strength displayed by the Progressive party, the hold it has upon a percentage of the voters, which gives it the veto power upon the Republican party, will now compel managers of latter party to either remain in defeat or to renew efforts to maintain in defeat or to renew efforts to compromise differences on policies and methods. The late election but added another lesson to the many given the opposition to the Democratic party. United they are a formidable foe to that party. Divided they simply save the way for Democratic triumph. If the congressional elections show no closer Republican and Progressive union than did the contests on Tuesday of the late election, the Democratic candidates for the next Congress will not be in great danger in many districts.

The Old Reliable Mitchell Wagon



THE WAGON WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Has been sold in this territory for near on to 20 years and a premium is offered for any Mitchell Wagon that is worn out. Prices right. Send us your inquires and we will make you a price laid down at your nearest railroad station.

T. J. TURLEY CO., General Agents (Incorporated) Owensboro, Ky.

Philippine Forests Invite American Enterprises.

The first big sale of Philippine timber, offering opportunities for lumbermen in the United States, has just been announced by the bureau of insular affairs of the war department.

While there are American firms operating in the Philippines, it is pointed out by the officials of the bureau that the Philippine Islands offer to progressive lumbermen chances for profits not excelled by any other field in the world. The forest officers of the Philippines state that the islands contain 200 billion feet of merchantable timber for which there is a large present demand and that practically all of it is owned by the government and is available under very favorable terms. In about all cases the forests can be easily logged by the most improved machinery and methods.

The timber itself, it is pointed out, includes structural material of great value, in addition to many fine hardwoods particularly suited to cabinet work. In this latter class some of the most plentiful woods may be sold in competition with mahogany, such is their beauty of grain and richness of color. Manila is only two days' distance from Hongkong, and China, which has largely exhausted its timber, furnishes a ready market. Japan, Australia, and even the United States, will take Philippine lumber, which is admitted free to this country. One of the commonest Philippine timbers, red lauan, which works and finishes well, has been sold on the Pacific coast where it serves the same purposes as the finest redwood, which it somewhat resembles, as high as \$80 per thousand board feet.

Government timber in the Philippines is offered at a very low rate and it is estimated that the labor problem is in no sense difficult. Investments by Americans are not only invited, but are encouraged.

The Philippine bureau of forestry, in this first sale which is being called to the attention of American timber operators, is offering a twenty-year concession which gives exclusive rights to a tract comprising about 95,000 acres, which contains nearly 2 billion board feet of timber. It is required that the successful bidder shall keep up a certain minimum output which starts with 15 million board feet during the first two years and increases to an ultimate output of at least 21 million per year. A modern sawmill and logging equipment must be established and also a patrol system for the prevention of fires and trespass.

A complete report of this body of timber, which can be had at the office of the director of forests in Manila or at the bureau of insular affairs in Washington, shows that the region occupied by the main body of tract presents ideal logging conditions. This report shows that railroads can be built easily and cheaply and that entire timber belt can be logged at a minimum of expenses and trouble. The amount of timber per acre varies from 12,500 up to 30,000 board feet and more. In the four principal types of forest embraced in the area, much valuable material can be secured from even the least desirable type, and the most valuable types will, according to figures of the bureau, provide a handsome profit for an outlay comparatively small

in relation to the value of the timber, which is to be exploited.

The principal kinds of wood are the lauan, excellent construction timbers and somewhat comparable, in mechanical properties, to the Pacific coast redwoods; yacal, one of the most valuable because of its great strength, and its resistance to destruction by white ants; aptong quite comparable to the hard pines of the United States; and various other hardwoods which have already found a place as substitutes for mahogany.

It is required that the successful applicant shall furnish a capital sufficient for the immediate prosecution of the work, the amount in this case being placed at not less than 100,000 pesos, Philippine currency, equivalent to \$50,000.

It is proposed that all bids for this timber shall be opened in Manila on December 10. For the benefit of prospective purchasers in America, however, unable to prepare their applications and have them received in Manila on or before that date, the bureau of insular affairs in Washington will on notification before the final day send a cablegram and have the time extended until the actual bids can be received in Manila.

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky.
R. Duke, Plaintiff,
vs.
Ex parte, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, 1913, in the above cause for the division of proceeds and costs hereinafter I will offer for sale by Public Auction at the court house door in Hartford on Monday, the 1st day of December, 1913, about 1 o'clock p. m. upon a credit of six and twelve months the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land being and lying in Ohio county and state of Kentucky on the waters of Rough creek and bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree, beech, mulberry and ash beginning corner to No. 11; thence N. 50, W. 200 poles to a black gum, 2 hickories and sourwood, S. W. corner to No. 11; thence S. 25 W. 170 poles to 3 beeches in Berryman's line; thence N. 74 E. 135 poles to the beginning, containing 106 acres, be same more or less. Being same land deeded John Davis Duke and Mary C. Duke by Washington Duke and wife, recorded in deed book 11, page 220, Ohio County Clerk's office.

Also an undivided one-half interest in all the oil and gas underlying the same. Said Commissioner will offer said oil and gas rights and land for sale together and will sell said land and one undivided one-half interest in and to the oil and gas thereunder as a whole.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 12 day of Nov. 1913.

E. E. BIRKHEAD,
Master Commissioner.

Barnett & Woodward, Attys.

Metamorphosis

To the scientific investigation the most startling fact in the physical universe is the law of change. Trained, as he is, to respect the unity in nature and the invariability of its

laws the hard fact of a well-nigh universal metamorphosis seems at first glance a paradox. But everywhere unity and change co-exist.

Waters are observed always to run down an incline plane, and yet they never all gather into one place. A tropical sun shakes apart its molecules till they are lighter than air and these molecules rise up till caught by the polar currents and after a drift of thousands of miles, are condensed and precipitated to the earth as rain.

The flinty limestone, than which nothing in nature should seem more permanent, may, when sunk to some depth in the earth's crust, and subjected to great pressure and high temperature, be metamorphosed into the richest Parian marble. And again the richest marble was originally gathered from its almost infinite diffusion in the waters of the sea by the lowly mollusk for its shelly covering.

The earth, strung to the center of the sun by an imaginary cable, and whirling around that orb at the rate of more than a thousand miles a minute, and with such unflinching regularity that eclipses may be accurately forecasted centuries ahead, would seem a permanency. But the earth's orbit is known to be shortening. It will, of course, be millions of years hence, but its final destiny will be a dash into the sun. Even the sun, whose brilliant disc has not changed a trillionth part of an inch since Adam first saw it rise over the Eden horizon, is known to be slowly but surely burning out his fires and must after vast eons of time roll through space, a cold dark orb. It is believed that the sun is fed now by a great stream of meteors, but this cannot go on forever, and after this fuel is consumed, and his furnaces have gorged on his attendant planets, the ice of age will encase his inert mass. After all it is not inapt to call the solar system a perishable permanency. But builded as is our conduct on the law of permanency, our hopes are founded on the law of change. We lie down to sleep with the firm faith that the sun will rise in the morning and with the fond hope that our fortune or our health will be improved with the night.

The immortality of the soul is the one unchanging fact toward which we fondly look for the law of change to conform.

J. H. THOMAS.

Notice.

The Ohio County Union, A. S. & E., is hereby called to meet at the court house, Hartford, Ky., Nov. 22, at 10, a. m., to consider making preparations for pooling the present crop of tobacco and all poolers are requested to be present.

T. F. TANNER, V. Ch'm'n.
HENRY PIRTLE, Sec'y.

Old and New Customers

Having taken over the harness stock and repair work of Mr. R. T. Har, I solicit trade in this line and will treat you right. Do not forget that I am still headquarters for hardware of all kinds as well as farm implements. Come to see us when in town.

H. L. KING,
Hartford, Ky.
Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PLANTS IN SLEEP.

Some Take Their Naps at Night, Others During the Day.

Clover shuts its leaves before rain and at night, bringing two of its three leaves face to face and folding the third over the top. The young blossoms are also carefully sheltered by enclosing leaves which move forward in the evening and wrap them around.

There are two plants in the garden whose flowers sleep by day—the night blooming stock and Lychuis vesperina. The former is withered and shriveled in daylight, but expands and exhales a vanilla-like odor at night. The lychuis is white, and in bright sunshine every flower closes and hangs limply down.

As the sun sets this Endymion plant awakes expectant of the moon. The drooping cypresses raise themselves and slowly expand their flowers. It rigidly ceases to droop and fade, and the plant, which almost died by day, is adorned anew. Its sister, the red lychuis, shines by day and is called diurna, but this white one has long left the beaten ancestral path and has become vespertina.

As it opens small flies appear and visit it. The only fly of that reddish hue which they approve. The sun dew which attracts flies shows the same dull red in its leaves. It is not a rarity, but few have seen its blossoms opened.—Scotsman.

TEST YOUR BAROMETER.

Air or Moisture in the Tube Will Render It Unreliable.

Don't expect a barometer to tell you the truth about the weather until you have tested it thoroughly. Two common causes for unreliability are air and water mixed with the mercury in the tube. These can be expelled by boiling the mercury.

In order to test a barometer let it hang for a time in the proper position; then gently and with care incline it so that the mercury may strike against the glass tube. If there is no air within you will hear a sharp metallic click, but if the sound is dull and muffled it indicates the presence of both air and moisture. The presence of air alone is shown by minute bubbles.

If at any time the mercury seems to adhere to the tube, even in the slightest degree, and the convex surface assumes a more flattened form it is safe to conclude that either air or moisture is present. In any of these cases the instrument should be put into expert hands for rectification.

There are several kinds of barometers. The ordinary "weather glass" is common use is more or less unreliable and is easily made more so by careless handling. In fact, any barometer must be treated with great respect in order to retain its usefulness.—Harper's Weekly.

The First False Teeth.

Until little more than a century ago humanity had to rub along without false teeth, of which nowadays one firm alone claims to sell over 12,000,000 a year. The first successful maker was Giuseppe Fanti, an Italian dentist, who started practice in Paris in 1798 and, thanks to his skillful treatment of Lucien Bonaparte, soon made his way. After years of experience he discovered the substance from which artificial teeth are made and received the gold medal of the French Academy of Science. One of the earliest persons fitted with false teeth was the empress of Russia. After Waterloo Fanti migrated to London and then to Madrid, where Ferdinand VII rewarded him with a yearly pension of 1,000 ducats for a set of false teeth.

Human Derelicts.

This is the invariable history of such cases. Let an unidentified body of a man or woman, young or old, be discovered, and from all directions will come inquiries disclosing the fact that many persons have disappeared from the knowledge of their friends. Tragedies and heartaches are thus uncovered, for the mere act of inquiry proves that some one in each case has suffered anxiety over the missing one and has feared evil happenings. Crime, shame, melancholy, discontent, unpopularity, desire for adventure, are among the causes that lead to the disappearance.—Indianapolis Star.

Jim's Advantage.

A prominent state official in a mountain region reined in his horse one hot afternoon and inquired of a barefooted woman working in the field, "Maudie, can you tell me how much farther it is to Johnson's Corners?"

The woman leaned on her hoe and pondered gravely. "No," she said finally. "I can't. My son, Jim, could tell you, though. Jim's been around. He's got shoes."—Everybody's.

A Deduction.

Personally we do not pretend to be much of a hand at reading character, but when we see a young man carrying a pair of kid gloves in one hand and a cane in the other we know he isn't looking for a plowing job.—Galveston News.

Only a Bluffer.

"He says he's boss—likes to show his wife that he's clothed in authority." "All I can say is that he's a pretty poor drummer."—Town Topics.

Around the Circle.

"In my time," declared grandma, "girls were more modest." "I know," said the flippant girl. "It was a sad fate. We may get back to it."—Kansas City Journal.

BUILD OF THE BABY.

Normal Weights and Measurements Up to Three Years of Age.

A baby should weigh at birth seven pounds, at three months eleven pounds, at five months fourteen pounds, at one year twenty-one pounds, at two years twenty-six pounds and at three years thirty-one pounds. The length of a baby at birth should be twenty and one-half inches, at three months twenty-two inches, at five months twenty-three and a half inches, at one year twenty-eight inches, at two years thirty-two and a half inches and at three years thirty-five inches.

Its chest measure at birth should be thirteen and a half inches, at three months fourteen and a half inches, at five months sixteen inches, at one year eighteen inches, at two years nineteen inches and at three years twenty inches.

Some babies are built very small, and, if well, even if below these figures, there is no cause for worry. But if a baby is about normal size and does not come up to these figures its diet should be carefully looked into, as evidently it is not being properly nourished.

The growth of baby's body is very important. See that the teeth come in properly and that the legs grow straight and strong. The babies should be carefully watched and developed naturally.—Rural Farmer.

MAGIC OF A MAGNET.

Makes a Chain Rigid Enough For a Man to Climb It.

A Berlin correspondent of the Scientific American describes an interesting experiment that was made in the works of one of the large German manufacturing firms with one of their lifting magnets.

A chain, fastened to the ground and carrying an iron ball at its free end, was raised to a vertical position by the approach of the great lifting magnet suspended from a crane.

The attraction of the magnet was so strong that the chain remained in a perfectly vertical position. A grown-up workman climbed up the chain without disturbing its rigidity in the least. The chain seemed to float in air. The magnetic pull on the ball was greater than the gravitational pull on the man.

This remarkable experiment shows the enormous power of attraction exerted by the lifting magnets that are used in iron and steel works to carry about iron material of every description. The magnets enable the operator to seize iron material at any point desired and convey it to any other point within the range of the crane. Incidentally the use of lifting magnets has greatly diminished the risk of accidents in the moving of heavy masses of iron.

Subtle Advertising.

A successful hotel manager pointed to the advertisement of a hotel at a fashionable resort. The advertisement read:

"Special rates to single men." "The proprietor of that hotel," said he, "deserves to succeed. He lays in his advertisement a subtle trap for mothers with marriageable daughters. They read the advertisement and they conclude that, given lower rates at this hotel, single men will be plentiful. They therefore decide that there is the place undoubtedly to take their daughters."

Then, laughing, he concluded: "These mothers quite correctly believe that as far as their daughters' chances of matrimony are concerned the more the merrier."—Washington Star.

Not Immune.

Mrs. Martin met an acquaintance one morning while out shopping.

"How is Mrs. Callaway, that lives near you?" asked Mrs. Martin. "Of course you know she has a child very ill with scarlet fever?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," replied the other. "I know it, but I don't dare to go and see her."

"Why not?" inquired Mrs. Martin. "There is said to be no danger of taking the fever, you know, after one is sixteen."

"Oh, but, then, you know," replied the other woman, "I'm so young in my feelings!"—Lippincott's.

Novel Sight.

A young woman from the east was conversing with a Kentuckian about tobacco and tobacco raising. She was very pretty and a good conversationalist, and the young man from Kentucky was vastly interested in her until she gave him a sudden shock by announcing, "I should love to see a tobacco field, especially when it is just plugging out."—Argonaut.

Before and After.

When a man is in love with a girl he holds her hands so tightly that it would seem he is trying to keep her from getting away. After they are married while she has to hold his hands to keep him at home.—Florida Times-Union.

Poor Papa.

"Karl, let's play papa and mamma. I'll be mamma." "Oh, no. You're much too stupid for that. You be papa."—Fleegende Blatter.

A Coming Man.

Griggs—Then you don't look upon Sharpe as a coming man? Briggs—No, not I would if I was in charge of the penitentiary.—Boston Transcript.

After weariness come rest, peace, joy, if we be worthy.—Newman.

MONEY IN COLOMBIA.

A Dollar of That Country Is Worth Just a Cent of Our Currency.

Money in Colombia is a rather unstable institution, and big figures do not always mean much. It may be just as well to mention here that when I paid \$80 to ride the seventeen miles from Savannah to Barranquilla I was not guilty of such reckless extravagance as many at first glance appear; also that when the agent at the latter place charged me \$40 for riding back the same way and in the same car he merely suffered from an astonishing lapse of memory, forgetting for the moment that he needed the money.

The fact is that the Colombian dollar, or peso, has depreciated until it is worth just exactly 1 cent in United States currency, and there being no room left for the centavo of old it has vanished utterly from the reckoning of men. There are no silver coins whatever, and after a little bargaining one is apt to accumulate an astonishing number of yellow bills—tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. Then there stands insidiously over one the peculiar exaltation of the wealthy, and it causes not a single pang to pay \$5 for a shoe or to toss away \$10 for a bottle of ginger pop.—William Hard Lawrence in Harper's Magazine.

CALEB CUSHING'S FEAT.

To Prove a Statement He Read a Dictionary Through Twice.

To illustrate the abilities of General Caleb Cushing, one of New England's famous men, a writer in the New York Sun vouches for the following remarkable feat.

It was in the fifties that the publishers of Webster's Dictionary requested General Cushing to write a friendly notice of the work. General Cushing replied that he had read it and that if he expected complimentary notice of a work that contained 5,000 errors they would be disappointed.

The publishers replied that if he would prove his statement to the satisfaction of the editor, Professor Porter of Harvard, they would believe him. Thereupon he read the dictionary through a second time and mailed a list of 5,000 errors to Professor Porter.

This extraordinary achievement, declares the writer, justifies the statement made in 1870 by Wendell Phillips that he considered General Cushing to be the most learned man of the day.

A Mouse and a Candle.

At the end of the bathing season a few years ago a candle was left on the mantelpiece of a family in Pontiguen, France. When they returned the next spring they found, according to La Nature, that a mouse had done these things:

Climbed somehow a marble chimney piece, there being no piece of furniture near enough to leap from and no way of descending from above.

Climbed the candlestick itself, which was of highly polished silver, over ten inches high, with a broad flare at the top.

Climbed the candle, began eating at the top, eating evenly all round down to the base, leaving the bare wick standing perfectly straight.

If the mouse had begun at the base of the candle its weight would have caused it to topple over. It must have taken the mouse a good many days to eat the candle down to the bottom.

The English Channel.

One of the most famous bits of water in the world is the English channel, which separates and yet unites the sister countries of England and France and has been the scene of so much of their history. It extends on the English side from Land's End to Dover and on the French side from the island of Usant to Calais. Its entrance from the German ocean is the strait of Dover, twenty-one miles wide, while at the other extremity, where it joins the Atlantic, it is 100 miles from shore to shore. The greatest width midway is 150 miles. Owing to the strong current setting in from the westward, the high winds which frequently prevail and the configuration of the shores it has a roughness which has become proverbial and few cross it without seasickness.

Utilizing Smelter Slag.

Smelter slag is utilized for brick-making purposes in Germany. At the government iron smelter near Aueberg the slag is crushed to a sand, mixed with water and pressed into dark gray bricks, which are allowed to dry in the open air. They are sold at the factory for \$4.76 per thousand, but their quantity is limited and their use largely local. It is noteworthy, however, that only since the discovery of this process have these government smelters earned any profits for the state.

A Forgetment.

Citizen—You ought to know something about form and that sort of thing. Tell me, what is a "forgetment?" Suburban—Why, it's a piece of string that your wife ties around your finger when you go in town on an errand.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Nervous.

Hulbard—Stimpkins has got over his nervous prostration. Pease—How can you tell? Hulbard—Why, I met him last night and he wanted to borrow \$20.—London Telegraph.

A Question.

Tommy—Father, isn't the world older than it used to be? Father—Certainly it is, my son! Tommy—Then what do people mean by talking about "old times?"

Worry is friction. Inactivity rust. Both destroy the human machine.

PROFITABLE DAILY TITHING.

"Daily Heavenly Manna."

This little book is having the largest circulation of any of its kind and is conceded by Christians everywhere to be the most helpful.

If Christians allow the rush and crush of selfish ambition to deprive them of their daily portion of heavenly food, they must not be surprised if they grow spiritually leaner day by day, and if the power of God gives place in their hearts to the discontent which is growing in the world, notwithstanding the multiplication of our comforts and privileges.

Daily Heavenly Manna contains a collection of Scripture texts with appropriate quotations for every day in the year. Surely the little time of time daily spent in perusing of its morsels of heavenly comfort cannot fail to profit all who partake. It is published to do good—not for profit.

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Printed on bond writing paper, blue cloth, handsome. Price, 35 cents post paid; imitation alligator skin, gold edges, \$1.00 postpaid. Order now. Bible and Tract Society, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

11 He Was Hungry. Bill Whyte, coming to study the bill of fare with interest—"Ere, bring me all wot's on 'ere an' a piece of bread!"—Sydney Bulletin.

What He Wanted. "Is this a secondhand shop?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I want one for my watch."—Smart Set.

Let every man mind his own business and endeavor to be what he was made.—Thoreau.



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Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford, Deputies—S. O. Keown, Beaver Dam; G. P. Jones, Route 5, Hartford; W. C. Earp, Rosine. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. H. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November. Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; H. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. E. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Leslie Conib, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December. John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December. John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Olaton, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 3rd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in March, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 3rd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT. C. M. Crowe, Judge; John B. Wilson, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer. Members of Council—Robert Hoover, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. J. Bean.

School Trustees—Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Chairman; W. H. Barnes, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, W. S. Tinsley and J. D. Duke.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Saville, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. English, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wright, pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. M. L. Heavrin, W. M.; Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Miss Anna J. Patton, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. B.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. W. F. Anderson, C. C.; J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Leslie Bennett, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M., meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.

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ty; C. G. Davenport, Warren county. Ohio county officers—L. B. Tichenor, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

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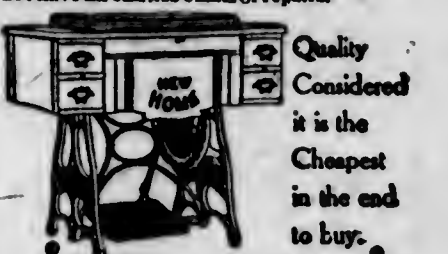
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PASTOR RUSSELL

November 10.—Pastor Russell gave two addresses here today. We report one from the text, "He [Satan] was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth." When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."—John 8:44.

The Pastor began his sermon by drawing a comparison between conditions in Heaven and those on earth. Then he asked, Why should God have done so differently with two creations—men and angels—His own children? The Bible, said he, explains the reason for this difference of treatment. The human family became sinners, through the disobedience of Father Adam. The entire Adamic race is impaired mentally, morally and physically, as a result of the curse, or penalty of sin—"Dying, thou shalt die."

Satan the Murderer.

Then the Pastor demonstrated from Scripture that Satan was the murderer of our race, as Jesus declared. Satan persuaded Mother Eve that God, who cannot lie, had lied to her; that the declaration, "Dying, thou shalt die," is an untruth; that man could not die; that he had some inherent life which even God could not destroy. He further persuaded her that God had a selfish motive in telling the lie; that God wished to keep them in ignorance. Then Satan declared that by obeying him they would become like God.

The death sentence was carried out. Our first parents were driven from Eden, that they might no longer have access to the life-sustaining fruits, that they might come under the penalty. There never was a sentence, "Thou shalt live in torment and be tortured by devils. All such misrepresentations are slanders intended to dishonor God and to turn men's hearts from Him.

Jesus the Life-Giver.

The murdered race now numbers about twenty thousand million souls. Has God no gracious provision for them? asked the speaker. He then answered his own question by numerous Scriptures assuring us that God so loved the world as not to wish them to perish. He therefore gave His Son, that all exercising obedient faith in Him might attain everlasting life.

The Pastor next explained that a savior is a life-giver. Adam failed to give his race life. What we need is what he lost—life. This God has provided through Jesus. Salvation is a raising from death to life—resurrection.

The resurrection will not be merely an awakening from the tomb to the conditions prevailing before death. Adam's dying began when he was perfect, and included all the processes which finally led him to the tomb. His resurrection will be his raising again to what he lost through sin—to what was redeemed at Calvary. This principle holds with all his children.

This Resurrection will include all mankind, with two exceptions. The first will be those who refuse to co-operate with God in loving righteousness and hating iniquity. The other will be the Church of this Gospel Age—saints of all nations and denominations. These will share in the First Resurrection.

Satan the Incurable.

Then Pastor Russell carefully traced Satan's career of enmity toward God and righteousness for the past six thousand years, as recorded in Scripture. The fact that the Almighty has permitted Satan to remain at large and to some extent practise evil assures us that Divine Wisdom foresees some good result therefrom. In the sight of the holy angels, Satan's vicious, scheming, lying, murderous spirit is fully manifest. Soon all mankind, now subject to his deceptions, will be fully informed respecting them.

Unable to seduce our Redeemer to disloyalty to God, Satan sought to put Him to ignominious death, only to find that he had fulfilled the Scriptures. Later, in persecuting the Church and introducing damnable heresies, through seducing spirits incalculating "doctrines of demons," he has sought to mislead all respecting the Divine character.

A time has been fixed for this great murderer's execution. But first he must witness the undoing of his work—the honor assigned Jesus, who humbled Himself to become man's Redeemer.

Satan will be bound during the thousand years of Messiah's Reign. At the end of that period he will be loosed, to tempt mankind, then perfect in the flesh. This test will demonstrate who will be worthy of the gift of life everlasting.

Our Eyes Tint the World.

We view the world with our own eyes, each of us, and we make from within us the world we see. A weary heart gets no gladness out of sunshine; a selfish man is skeptical about friendship, as a man with no ears doesn't care for music.—William Makepeace Thackeray.

Escapes an Awful Fate.

A thousand tongues could not express the gratitude of Mrs. J. E. Cox of Joliet, Ill., for wonderful deliverance from an awful fatality. "Typhoid pneumonia had left me with a dreadful cough," she writes. "Sometime I had such an awful coughing spell I thought I would die. I could get no help from doctor's treatment or other medicines till I used Dr. King's New Discovery. But I owe my life to this wonderful remedy for I scarcely cough at all now." Quick and safe, it's the most reliable of all throat and lung medicines. Every bottle guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

Always a Way to Do It.

Mrs. Eke—"Some husbands win their wives by sheer audacity." Mrs. Wye—"Yes, and many others by sheer mendacity."

The Demons Of The Swamp.

are mosquitos. As they sting they put deadly malaria germs in the blood. Then follow the icy chills and the fires of fever. The appetite flies and the strength falls; also malaria often paves the way for deadly typhoid. But Electric Bitters kill and cast out the malaria germs from the blood; give you a fine appetite and renew your strength. "After long suffering," wrote Wm. Brewster, of Lucama, N. C., "three bottles drove all the malaria from my system, and I've had good health ever since." Best for all stomach, liver and kidney ills. 50 cts. at all druggists. m.

Girl's Man.

"The average girl's idea of a man is what every healthy man wants to kick"—From The Gay Rebellion, by R. W. Chambers.

Don't waste your money buying strengthening plasters. Chamberlain's Liniment is cheaper and better. Dampen a piece of flannel with it and bind it over the affected parts and it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all dealers.

Whaling at Natal.

The whaler Egeland the other morning brought in the first humpback whale captured in Natal this season. It was a good whale and very fat. On a second visit to the ocean the same whaler captured a blue whale 70 feet long, which landed in the evening. Apparently the baleen whales are early this year.—Natal Mercury.

Helps A Judge In Bad Fix.

Justice Eli Cherry, of Gillis Mills, Tenn., was plainly worried. A bad sore on his leg had baffled several doctors and long resisted all remedies. "I thought it was a cancer," he wrote. "At last I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was completely cured." Cures burns, boils, ulcers, cuts, bruises and piles. 25cents at all druggists.

Chance for Missionaries.

A missionary stationed in a land where the natives were cannibals wrote for assistance as follows: "Our small force of brethren seems to be unable to cope with the distress which prevails in this dark and benighted land. Many of the natives are starving for food. Please send a few more missionaries."

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Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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The boy's appetite is often the source of amazement. If you would have such an appetite take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only create a healthy appetite, but strengthen the stomach and enable it to do its work naturally. For sale by all dealers.

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Catron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side.

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

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ROYAL Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money and Makes Better Food

BEES ARE HOT; THAT'S WHY STING BURNS

Insect Develops a Fever That Of-
ten Bakes it to
Death.

Everyone who has been stung by a bee knows the burning sensation that accompanies the sting.

This is of course due to the acid that is injected by the little weapon in the bee's tail. But the experience has led to a number of sayings such as, "the hot end of the bee," and so on.

It now appears, however, that the bee actually is hot. The fever with which it works sometimes develops into a temperature so great as to partly cook the honey in the hives, and to actually bake the busy insects themselves. Bee raisers have only recently found that this is the reason for the wiping out of many of their colonies instead of, as has been supposed, the presence of some unidentified bacilli.

We speak of people getting into a fever over their work or worry, and it is true that both things do. But no human being ever gets into such a fever over either as to cook himself to death. This the bees really do.

The dominant, all consuming desire of the worker bee is to work. It follows out this impulse until it dies. A bee will literally work itself to death. That in fact, is how all of them die except those who are destroyed by disease or accident. The bees and the ants are the most highly specialized creatures in the world.

It appears now that this highly specialized breeding of individuals with a single dominant idea only is attended by dangers that carry their lesson to man.

The concentration of energy upon one task is so great that it keeps the busy bee every moment satisfying it. Suddenly there comes a time when the energy outpaces the work. Then up goes the temperature of the insect and it burns itself up in the same way, if its tasks are impeded the bee worries. The unused work energy stores itself up more and more, hotter and hotter grows the bee until it dies of its own fever. The extremely curious thing is that one hot with its temperature and the community burns itself up.

Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that delicious liver syrup, has displaced calomel in nearly every home. Good for grown-ups and children alike. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

Reorganizing the G. O. P.

The announcement that an extraordinary effort is to be made to reorganize the Republican party is just what was to have been expected, and there is not a doubt that the plan for reorganization, which is to reduce the convention representation of the Southern States, will prove effective. It was the preponderant convention strength of the Southern States—preponderant considering the handful of actual Republican voters in the South—that really led up to the break at Chicago. It would have been averted but for that, despite the element of

radicalism introduced into the campaign by Colonel Roosevelt.

With the Southern representation reduced to a point in keeping with the Southern numerical Republican strength, the Republican factions will not be averse to a submission of their differences to the convention. It will not mean exactly that a reunited Republican party will adopt all of the colonel's vagaries, but there will be a yelting on both sides until a common ground that will admit of united action is reached.

It is well enough for the Democratic party to take note of these things. There will be hereafter no such walkover as that of last year. The old enemy will not be split in half at any rate, and many of the States that came into the Democratic column in 1912 will return to their former affiliations.

The certainty that this is going to happen ought to remind the Democrats in Congress that much depends upon the records they are to make within the next fifteen months. It would be a fatal blunder to fail to carry out the reforms to which the party is committed or to permit dissensions to invade the ranks. The currency bill now pending ought not to be permitted to become the rock upon which party harmony is to break, for this question alone is one of sufficient import to determine the fate of the party. It is already giving considerable trouble and it will give more unless present differences are quickly harmonized.

The approaching regular session of congress will afford many opportunities for the Democratic party to prove its efficiency and sense of responsibility. In addition to the constructive program of the administration, the question of economy is bound to loom up as one of the great tasks to be performed. The government is costing too much. There are millions upon millions wasted. In every department there is extravagance. There are too many officeholders, too many people drawing salaries that are not earned, too much money frittered away upon worthless projects. All this must be corrected.

It is necessary to have a record of solid achievement upon which to appeal for public favor and confidence, because we shall have no such conditions to aid us as Colonel Roosevelt precipitated in 1912. With the Republican party united or practically so, the fact that President Wilson lacked more than 2,000,000 votes of securing a majority of the popular vote becomes impressive. We must depend upon our own strength rather than upon the weakness of the opposition, and our strength must be that which comes of duty well performed.

It is not too early for congress to think of these things. If the people are disappointed, they are going to turn the Democracy out.—Houston Post-Dem.

For Sale.

Good farm in Ohio county, near Barnetta Creek church, containing 120 acres, all in cultivation except 5 acres. Good 4-room dwelling, barn, and all out-buildings in good repair. Well watered and in the oil belt. For terms and particulars apply at this office.

Habitual Constipation and all liver troubles can be cured by using Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.

PLACE BAR ON TIGHT SKIRTS

Chicago Censors' Ruling May
Force Women to Return
To Hoops.

Chicago, Ill., November 16.—Women who wish to dance the tango will have to go back to the "hoopskirts" of their grandmothers or eliminate the "dip," which now is considered one of the intricacies of the dance.

They will also provide themselves with tape measures or rules, set a marker at 4 inches and make certain that their partners do not cross the "dead line."

Corporation Counsel Sexton and the official censors of the city morals have decided that these rules are imperative and should apply to every public dance hall in the city. The Council will undoubtedly make the order official by an ordinance Monday night.

Maj. M. L. C. Funkhouser, the official morals censor of the city, has decided that 6 inches of air between the dancers was the proper distance but several of the aldermen argue that this makes dancing difficult, so the 4-inch rule probably will be adopted.

No especial fault is found with the "dip" in itself, but the censors say it is a fright when attempted by a girl wearing a skin-tight skirt, slit half way to her waist or even higher. It is still worse when a slit skirt is not worn. The aldermen argue that no woman can do the "dip" in the present style of skirts with any degree of modesty and that if the tango is not made modest it will be barred.

Aldermen who have visited all the dance halls agree on this point. One of them, speaking for the committee, said to-day:

"We are not reformers in the common acceptance of that abused term, but we have sense enough to make reformers of any one. The close hugging feature must be eliminated."

"We are not fighting alone in this matter. Mothers and brothers of girls have written letters to this Some of these stories the going to be told before the Council meeting when this ordinance comes up for passage."

The Reorganization of The Republican Party.

Under the above caption Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, being, as he says, "A Republican who felt it his duty to disregard the action of the Republican National Convention," has published a very clear and interesting article on the defects in the Republican party organization, his views appearing in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

According to Senator Cummins, reorganization is necessary, not because there is anything at fault in the attitude on public questions of the nine million voters who composed the party up to the time of the Chicago convention, but because there is something wrong with the organization machinery as at present made up. He makes it clear that Republican principles of government and administration are sound and have for half a century kept clear of political heresies and curreals.

"Taking them as a whole," says Senator Cummins, "these nine millions of Republicans were a sound, progressive, capable body of men. They were patriotic, and held and still hold the best principles of just and efficient government. They understood the problems of the times, and were willing to meet them with naturally progressive, not only because they are instinctively altruistic and humane, but because their intelligence teaches them that in the long run their own well-being must depend upon a government that keeps up with the age. The people being progressive, it follows that the rank and file of all parties is progressive."

These facts, the Senator continues, are not disputed by the third party, although it has been a close student of its literature.

"How did it happen, then, that the outcome of the Republican convention, both as to platform and as to nominations, did not fairly represent the opinions and desires of the majority of the millions who composed the Republican party? There is no need to seek long for an answer, it springs right at you. The convention of 1912 was not representative in any just sense."

The article proceeds to point out with some care that because of the inertia of laws and constitutions, no government or an organization, no matter how progressive and honest, is always behind in thought and action the primary voter. Thus occurred the situation in Chicago, when acting through rules and upon a basis adopted by Republicans and under condi-

tions long since passed away, a flagrant injustice was done the rank and file of the Republican party.

Each delegate from a group of seven Southern States represented a thousand Republican voters. Each delegate from a group of five Northern States represented between ten and eleven thousand Republican voters. Yet each delegate had equal voice in the convention. Under such a method of convention organization, it is difficult to see how any act of the Chicago convention, had it been either progressive, reactionary or socialistic, could have been regarded as representative of the Republican party, bearing in mind that the States which were under-represented were the States which were chiefly depended upon to actually do the electing of a Republican President and a Republican Congress.

The second cause for reorganization is found by Mr. Cummins in the authority given the National Committee to determine who may sit in the convention. With the committee chosen four years in advance, in which time most of the members become advocates of one candidate or another, Mr. Cummins holds that it is impossible for the committee to act with strict fairness in the hearing of contests.

For neither of the above defects in the Republican party organization does Senator Cummins place any blame. They are defects because, although at one time useful and proper, they have become obsolete and consequently dangerous.

Having pointed out the defects, Senator Cummins concludes by reciting the steps necessary to remove them.

Throughout his article he makes it very clear that in its progressiveness, and in its general principles of government, in the sound honesty of the millions who in 1912 made up its membership, there is no flaw, no weakness, no defect in the Republican party.

There is no man, or set of men, who can say what shall be or shall not be. The millions of Republican voters themselves alone can select party leaders and declare party principles.

When the way is cleared and these Republicans are heard, if they speak a reactionary tongue; if they indicate a lack of comprehension of the mighty struggle for social justice; if they declare for the toleration of industrial monopoly; if they line up on the side of those who insist upon using the government to promote their selfish interests against the common good, or being true hearted and right minded, they fail to give political power to men who are in sympathy with their purposes, then will come the time to leave the party and seek or found another.

It is necessary that the new order be in effect when the Republican National Convention meets in 1916. It is therefore necessary for a special National Convention meets in 1916, meantime, at which, with only one object in view, and without the confusion and excitement incident to the selection of a Presidential candidate, the representatives of the Republican party may eliminate the cogs which have become obsolete and reconstruct the party machinery on lines which will, as of old, inspire confidence, and not, as in 1912, provoke distrust.

The Republican National Convention must be called by the National Committee, and this committee will meet on December 16 of this year. A later session will be held in May, and a Republican National Convention in 1914 is now regarded as a necessity. It will be the means by which some four millions of Republicans who were led to believe that there was something radically wrong with the party will clearly see that the defect, while it brought disaster, is after all not a failure of principle but an easily remedied flaw in practice, that with these readjustments made those who have avoided the councils of the party will find their seats ready for them, and with none of the causes which provoked the Progressive revolt remaining as an issue to estrange Progressive Republicans and Republican Progressives.

Sensor Cummins declares that all that is necessary to reunite the Republican party and make it again the powerful arm of accomplishment of the Nation, is the correction of these two phases of convention organization. The party in its attitude toward public questions has no retraction, no apology, no reconsideration to offer. It has neither been tempted by expediency nor led away by heresy to attempt to force upon the people dangerous or ill-advised policies. The sole source of alienation from its friends was over a matter of party procedure. Displaced as Progressives may have been with this, they have not doubted the fundamental soundness of the Republican party, or its ability to fully and courageously meet every responsibility of government. The task then, as Mr. Cummins sees it, is to correct without delay these details of representation in party councils which last year



EVERY WOMAN LIKES TO HAVE HER CLOTHES RIGHT UP TO THE MINUTE IN STYLE. WE INVITE EVERY WOMAN IN THIS COMMUNITY TO COME INTO OUR STORE AND SEE THE LATEST FASHIONS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT YOU BUY. WE KNOW THAT OUR HIGH QUALITY GOODS AND LOW PRICES WILL BRING YOU BACK AGAIN WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BUY. REMEMBER, THAT HONEST DEALING HAS MADE OUR BUSINESS SUCCESSFUL. WE SHALL NEVER CHANGE THAT METHOD.

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caused revolt.

He concludes as follows: "Those of us who have been deeply interested in promoting the movement have been making everywhere the best campaign we could, in speech and in writing, and the effort will go forward with unabated vigor. The proposal has been sometimes derided by the unthinking; sometimes maligned by the reactionary; sometimes misunderstood by the progressive; but whether the opposition comes from the thoughtless, the determined or the mistaken, the movement will make its way to complete victory."

A Moro Who Was a Wit.

Capt. John E. Morris, of the Sixth Infantry, has, theoretically, died a thousand deaths for his country in the Philippines, mostly battling madly against Moros, and as a reward of merit he now is living a peaceful life at Presidio of San Francisco, temporarily attached to the quartermaster corps. At the Presidio the quartermaster corps doesn't do much of anything saving pay, food, clothes and otherwise keep in good humor all that section of Uncle Sam's army stationed there. The quartermaster corps works 18 hours a day and has the balance of the time to itself.

When somewhat younger than at present—and Capt. Morris cannot be accused of being an aged person—the Sixth Infantry officer was stationed with his company in some inaccessible Moro town. Morris thought that if the Moros of his district could become interested in some sporting stunt outside of head hunting, the United States insurance companies' mortality table could readily be readjusted so far as soldiers were concerned, so he encouraged his men to teach the Moros baseball. When a man is playing baseball he is not chopping off heads, and Capt. Morris appreciated this fact.

Two baseball teams were organized—a Moro team and a team from Morris' company—and one day the first game of the series was to be pulled off. The question of the umpire was the great one of the moment, and after much discussion a native Moro was selected to pass upon the fine points of the game.

In Filipino "umpire" is properly expressed as "makifula" and when Capt. Morris arrived on the scene of the proposed ball game the Moro who was to be the umpire approached him. "Makifula, mo," remarked the Moro. Capt. Morris looked at the na-

tive umpire without in the slightest understanding what he was driving at. "I'm glad you are a 'makifula,' he remarked, but please inform me what the word means."

"Means makifula of Americans," replied the Moro. "Me learn American language fast."

Program.

For teachers meeting to be held at Union District Saturday, Nov. 29. Devotional Exercises—Rev. Russell. Welcome—Robt. Jackson. Response—E. S. Howard. How to secure the Attendance of non-interested Children.—Mrs. S. O. Keown, W. A. Casebier. Morals and Manners in the School Room.—Miss Anna Carter, Aaron Ross.

The relation of Reading to other Subjects—Miss Corinne Woodward, E. S. Howard.

How much Agriculture should be taught in the school room—C. Y. Allen, Robt. Jackson, E. G. Austin.

How can Agriculture be taught in the Public School—S. L. Stevens, Tom Bennett, Richard Plummer.

How teach Language in Primary Grades—Misses Mae Hazelrigg, Verda Loyd.

How teach History—Shelby Shultz, Frank Miller, A. H. Ross.

The true purpose of the School—Miss Beulah Miles, Harry Leach.

How to teach Children who are slow to learn—Bessie Baise, Earl Smith, John Allen.

What difficulties have I in school—General discussion lead by A. H. Ross.

C. Y. ALLEN, AARON ROSS, E. S. HOWARD, MISS VERDA LOYD.

All teachers are urged to be present by 10 o'clock a. m.

W. A. CASEBIER, Ch'm'a. MRS. S. O. KEOWN, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by Teachers' Association of Division 5, Oct. 25, 1913. Resolved: First, That we approve of these meetings.

Second, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the people of Coopers District for the cordial welcome and good dinner we received.

Third, That it be made compulsory for each teacher and trustee of Division 5, to attend these meetings.

MAE HAZELRIGG, ANNA CARTER, R. S. JACKSON, A. H. ROSS.